The Bombay Chronicle
TRADE & ENGINEERING SUPPLEMENT

BOMBAY, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1929. REGD. NEWSPAPER NO. B 1065.

Machinery, Processes & Appliances

THE USE OF THE CALENDER IN FINISHING CLOTH

(By D. G. NORTON.)

Most fabrics which are sold in the market owe their attractiveness to the processes of finishing. The methods of finishing cloth are many, and depend upon the class of fabric undergoing treatment. The processes which produce the desired effects depend very largely on the correct use of the various types of machines which are employed.

The calender plays a very important part in finishing. Its object is to close the threads of cotton, linen, silk and mixed fabrics, and to impart to them the gloss or feel required. The finish produced by a calender depends chiefly on the composition and arrangement of the bowls, the pressure and the temperature of the bowls, and the moisture in the cloth. Calenders are constructed in many different forms with from two bowls to ten bowls according to the finish and output required and the class of fabric undergoing treatment.

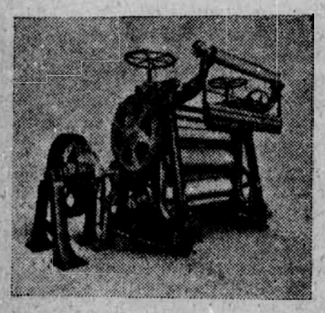


Fig. 1.

CALENDAR BOWLS.

Bowls may be divided into two types: Bowls made of compressed material and metal bowls. (1) Bowls of compressed materials can be subdivided into two types, viz., compressed cotton and compressed paper.

Compressed cotton bowls are made of fine Egyptian cop bottom waste suitably carded and pressed under heavy hydraulic pressure into a solid on a steel centre shaft and held in this condition by strong steel end-plates. For many finishes cotton bowls are preferred. The degree of hardness to which the cotton is pressed depends on the finish for which the bowl is required.

Compressed woollen paper bowls, which are composed of paper made of woollen rags specially selected to

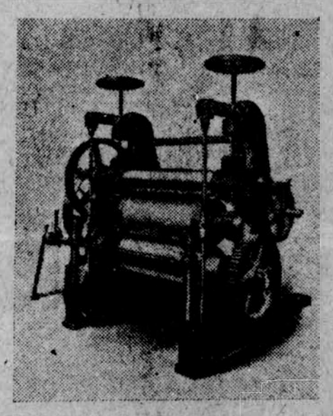


Fig. 2.

withstand pressure and heat, are made under conditions similar to the cotton bowls. Papers made of other materials, such as linen, cotton and flax are also used, though for general purposes woollen paper is the most usual, especially for the finishing of ordinary cotton fabrics.

(2) Metal bowls are constructed of chilled iron or close-grained cast iron. The chilled-iron bowls are made with a highly polished hard surface. They are usually hollow and heated with steam or gas from inside. Where a high temperature is necessary gas is preferred.

The bottom bowls of calenders are usually made of close-grained cast iron, and the driving bowl of the calender is usually a chilled-iron bowl.

FRAMES.

Frames for supporting the bowls are constructed in either closed or open form. The closed frame is fitted with a loose cheek which must be removed when it is required to take out any bowl from the calender. The open frame is so designed that the bearings supporting the bowls have an open front so that each bowl may be removed from the calender without dismantling any part of the frame and without disturbing any other bowl. Except in special cases, as in the heavy three-bowl friction calender, the open type of frame is almost universally adopted in all modern finishing works owing to its convenience.

The bearings of open type frames should be lubricated by rings and totally enclosed. They should be proof against the entry of dirt and the escape of oil from the bearing, and should have sufficient bearing surface to keep the bearing pressure low. The ring lubrication system must be carefully designed and should maintain a film of oil round the neck of bowl under all conditions.

Compound levers and weights are used to give pressure to the bowls, or hydraulic pressure may be used, as on the Schreiner Calender.

In modern calender designs attention has been directed to the driving gearing to avoid vibration. For this reason machine-cut double helical wheels, which give a perfect rolling contact without vibration and without noise, are used in most modern calenders.

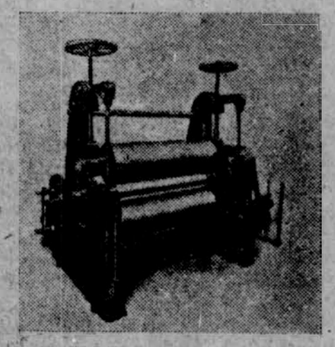
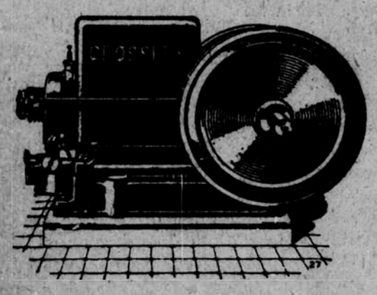


Fig. 3.



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Having now briefly considered the construction of calenders, some of the types in general use will be described.

Calenders may be used for a number of purposes, and a large range of finishes may be obtained on calenders designed for friction, chasing and swizzing.

FRICTION CALENDAR.

The friction calender plays an important part in finishing, and is used especially where a high glaze and heavy closing of the threads is re-

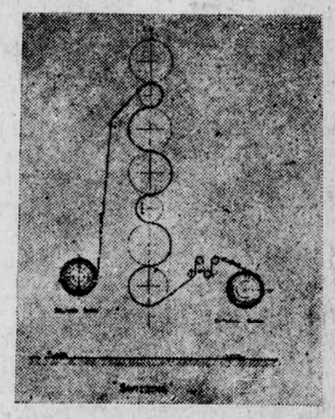


Fig. 4-A (Swizzing).

quired. In this class of finish the cloth comes in contact with a polished, heated, chilled-iron bowl which is travelling at a faster speed than the cloth. Fig. 1 shows a three-bowl heavy friction calender of massive construction. This calender is suitable for highly glazed linings, prints, tracing cloth, book cloth, window-blind cloth, silesias, grey dhooties, and some classes of linen and other fabrics.. The bowls are supported in

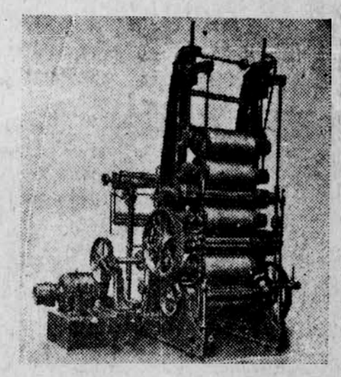


Fig. 5.

massively-constructed closed type frames. The top bowl, which is the glazing bowl, is highly polished chilled iron heated by steam or gas, and should be of sufficient diameter to avoid deflection under heavy pressure. The middle bowl is usually made of cotton and is of large diameter to allow for wear. The bottom bowl is of close-grained cast iron. By an arrangement of spur wheels the bottom bowl is geared to run at a slower speed than the top towl. The ratio of lineal speeds varies usually between 1.5 up to 2 to 1, though for certain qualities of cloth, as for example book cloth, the friction ratio may amount to as much as 3 1|2 to 1. The cloth is passed first through the bottom nip and round the middle bowl which is moving at the same lineal speed as the bottom bowl. The top bowl revolving on the cloth at the higher speed gives the friction effect. On leaving the bowls the cloth is either tightly batched up or plaited down.

Where only a light friction effect

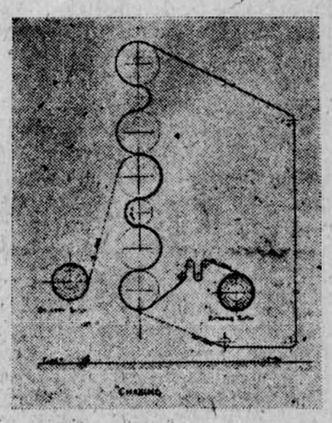


Fig. 4-B (Chasing).

is required, a friction calender built on open type frames may be used with advantage. A machine for this purpose is shown in Fig. 2. The open frame in this case is of very rigid construction to avoid any possible vibration.

Sometimes for very light friction on grey cloths and coloured woven cloths a calender with two cotton and a middle steel bowl is used (see Fig. 3). The bottom two bowls are geared together so as to give a slight friction. This calender gives a slightly higher polish than can be obtained by swizzing only.

Swizzing finishes are obtained by passing the cloth through the nips of the calender in which the lineal speed of all bowls is the same, and batching or plating down. The cloth thus receives a smooth appearance and gloss but without the high glaze characteristic of frictioning.

Chasing finishes are obtained by passing the cloth through the nips of the calender and over external rollers and back into the bottom nip of the calender. The cloth is led through the calender several times. each layer of cloth lying over another. Chasing gives the cloth a thready linen appearance and a special soft handle with a slight watermark effect.

UNIVERSAL CALENDARS.

Calenders with more than three bowls are usually designed to give friction, chasing and swizzing finishes, and are called Universal Calenders. The method of threading the cloth through a Seven-bowl Universal Calender, to give the various finishes, is shown in Fig. 4. Fig. 5 shows a Seven-bowl Calender which is fitted for universal finishing. The arrangement of the bowls in this calender is usually—

(1) Bottom close-grained iron.
(2) Compressed cotton.
(3) Polished child-iron steam-heated; the driving bowl.
(4) Compressed cotton.
(5) Compressed cotton.
(6) Polished chilled-iron, steam-heated.
(7) Top compressed cotton.

This calender can be used for a arge variety of finishes with a high output.

Universal Calenders are generally

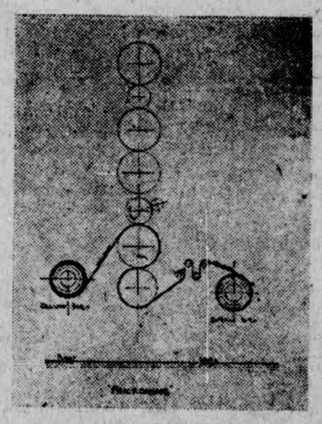


Fig. 4-C (Frictioning).

made with four, five or seven bowls. Owing to the large variety of finishes for which they can be employed, they

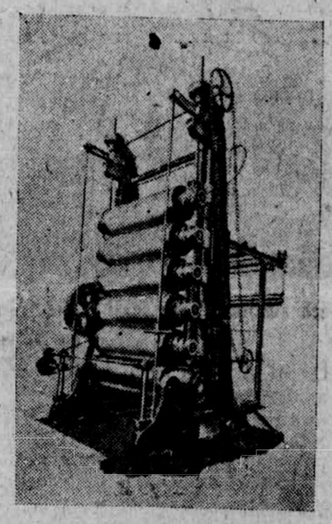


Fig. 6.

are useful for most finishing works, and are specially suitable for print works. They are also largely employed for grey finishing.

BEETLE CALENDAR.

Calenders are also used to impart an imitaion beetle finish to cotton and linen. The beetling process subjects the cloth, which has been previously batched on iron beams, to the hammering action of a number of wooden beetle fallers, whilst at the same time the cloth is being slowly traversed to and fro. Beetling closes the threads and gives a soft, full and thready appearance to the fabric. The effect of beetling can be closely imitated on calenders fitted with all soft nips, that is to say, with pressed bowls only and without any metal bowls.

When the Beetle Calender is used orrectly it requires an expert to deect the difference between the calenler and the true beetle finish.

A Six-bowl Calender designed for this purpose is shown on Fig. 6. The arrangement of bowls is bottom aper and the remainder cotton. The calender is arranged for swizzing or hasing according to requirements. It

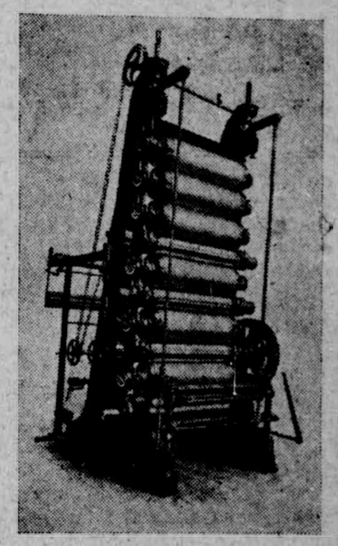


Fig. 7.

will be noted that the beetle calender in the illustration has the top and bottom bearings fitted with a forced-feed lubricating system. The oil is forced by a pump under pressure into the bearings of the top and bottom bowls and circulated through the bearings and returned to a filter tank where it flows through filter gauzes and is then recirculated. This system is automatic and has been found in practice to greatly reduce the consumption of power.

SWIZZING CALENDAR.

For the finishing of certain qualities of bleached cotton cambrics and other classes of bleached and grey goods, especially where a large output is required, a ten-bowl Swizzing Calender may be usefully employed. Illustration Fig. 7 shows a ten-bowl Swizzing Calender. The arrangement of bowls varies according to the particular finish required. To prevent the possibility of slip it is advisable to connect the metal bowls by gear wheels.

It is impossible in a short article to give details of all the various types of finishes and calender arrangements. Moreover, finishes vary according to the needs of the market.

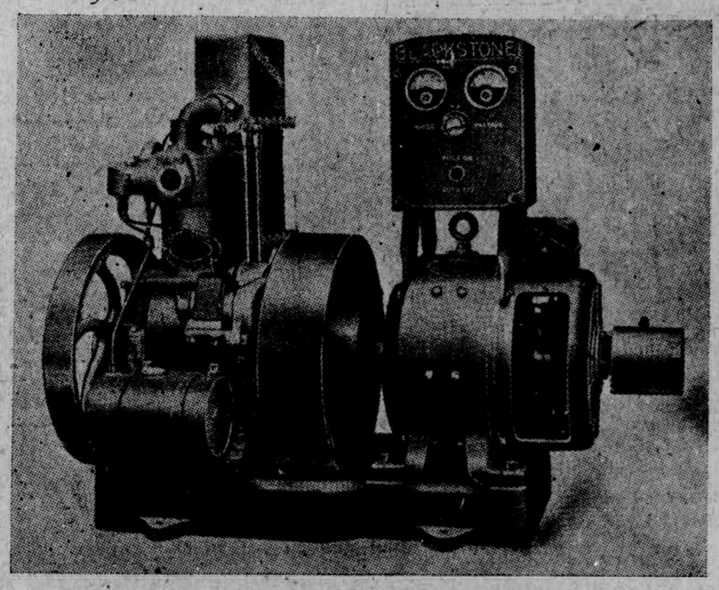
The next article will describe Hydraulic Calenders and the Schreiner process.

We may mention here that the author of this article is a director of Messrs. Sir James Farmer Norton & Co., Ltd., who are rpresented in India by Messrs. Gannon, Dunkerley & Co., Ltd., Bombay.

AN ECONOMICAL LIGHTING SET

Power enters so largely into the cost of every manufactured article that economical power is vital to every manufacturer. In the ten years that have elapsed since the signing of peace, the internal combustion engine in various forms has revolutionised transport by road and sea, and the use of oil engines for industrial purposes has developed at an enormous rate. Not only are they installed where new power units are required, but an increasing number of works are replacing their present plant with oil power. Within the past three years alone over 3,700 manufacturers have installed "Blackstone" and "Paxman" oil engines, either for direct drive or developing extremely cheap electricity.

Experience with the very compact and reliable modern oil engine shows that it provides by far the cheapest power known. An oil engine, of quite ordinary size, will generate electri-



"Blackstone" Petrol-Electric Plant, showing Switchboard fitted on the Dynamo.

city as cheaply as the turbo-generator in a modern power station.

He who generates his own current for power and light by this means saves the whole cost of distribution, the salaries of power station and administrative staff, the cost of transformers, converters, meters, fuse-boxes, etc., plus any profit taken by the supply company.

The cost of fuel and lubricating oil for a modern oil engine is frequently less than 1|4 d. per B. H. P. hour, enabling one to produce current at less than one-third of a penny per unit. The all-inclusive cost, that is, allowing for interest on capital outlay, amortisation, attendance, repairs, upkeep, etc., etc., is usually less than 3|4 d. per unit, and often as low as 1|2 d.

Country house owners not served by a public supply will be interested in the country house lighting sets driven by a small vertical overhead valve petrol engine manufactured by Blackstone & Co., represented in India by Marshall Sons & Co. (India) Ltd.

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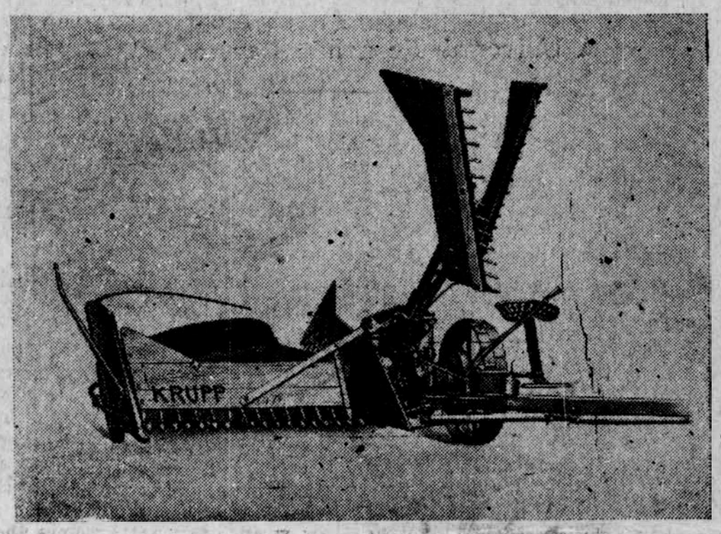
A VISIT TO THE KRUPP AGRICULTURAL MACHINE FACTORY.

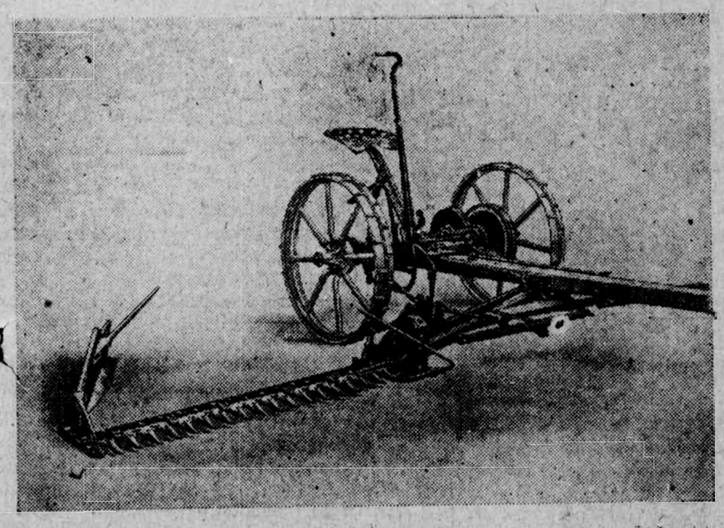
THE KRUPP WORKS

One of the main features in the organisation of the Krupp Works is that no individual part of them is isolated, but that they all go to form component parts of one great entity. It belonged to the first principles of the Krupp Concern from the very commencement, to have everything done on their own estates, from obtaining the raw material up to the finished product. Thus, the size of the Agricultural Machine Factory cannot be judged by merely stating that it covers an area of about 38,400 square yards (not including the machine stores which comprise about 16,800 square yards), and that the larger part of the iron the large rolling mills and the spring works, the gigantic hammer



Krupp's Corn Mower, gear driven, with automatic gathering and piling up platform, ready for use.

foundry with an effective area of about 63,800 square yards, is apportioned to it. Like all the other machine building works at Essen, the Agricultural Machine Factory is backed up by the Krupp coal mines, of which several are situated on the site itself; the blast furnaces of the Krupp Friedrich Alfred Pit in Rheinhausen near Duisburg; the world-famous Essen steel works which have a growth of over 100 years, and which comprise 8 open-hearth steel works and an electro-steel works;



Krupp's Patent Grass Mower-ready for use.

and moulding shops, the plate working shops, the large wood-working shops with corresponding timber yards, several carpenters' and joiners' and saddlers' shops; not to mention electrical plants, gas and water works, boiler plants, etc., which all belong to the Krupp Concern. It is beyond the scope of the present article to enter upon all the numerous plants with which the Agricultural Machine Factory is organically connected. Suffice it therefore to add that the model institutions for research and testing purposes collaborate to a very large extent by planfully conducted scientific experimenting, to which fact the recognised lead of the Krupp Works in the production of special working materials from iron, is largely due.

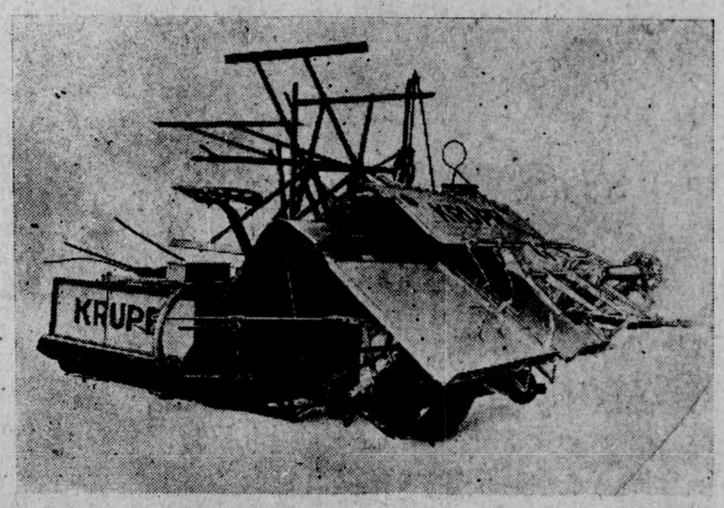
MATERIALS.

The materials for construction and machine parts, more or less finished, come to the Agricultural Machine Factory from the other works; and the main task of the former is to design, finish and assemble the various parts into machines ready for service. The Agricultural Factory's scope of construction comprises: grain binders with and without gudgeon shaft drive, reapers, mowers, standard fore-carriages for the reapers and mowers, hay tedders with side delivery rakes, fork tedders and and horse rakes (in all sizes, of course), motor driven mowers and reapers, as well as accessories and spare parts such as pole trucks with shock absorbers, binder guides for grain binders behind tractors, drawbars for hitching binders to tractors, torpedo dividing attachments for binders working in down-grain, sheaf carriers, and hand implements for grinding mower cutters, etc.

MASS PRODUCTION.

All these machines and accessories are designed with that degree of exactitude which is a sine qua non for large-scale manufacture. The entire constructional department of the Krupp Harvesting Machine Works is organised for mass production. This word may still have a rather unpleasant sound to persons not very acquainted with up-to-date technical working methods, and they may still be inclined to think that mass production is tantamount with cheap and shoddy work. However, such persons can be assured that a visit to the Krupp Works would cure even the most confirmed sceptic of such erroneous ideas. Industrial mass production is the outcome of the present highly developed technology, and signifies best working material, precise workmanship of every single part, and proper assembly. Were this not the case manufacturing processes would suffer enormously, and finally break down altogether. An important advantage of mass production is that it automatically controls the manufacture of the machine at every stage.

Each workman is only occupied upon a relatively small part of the whole machine, and he can only do his job provided that the preceding workman has done his task accurately and well. All imperfect or unsuitable parts have to be thrown out of the working process immediately. But in addition to this there are many tests which the different parts have to pass, besides the final inspection when the machine is completed. From this it is also clear that all spare parts must be absolutely true, and thus fit readily to the machines in service. Krupp's supply of spares will meet all demands.



Krupp's Mower and Binder with arrangement for left side cutting, ready for use.

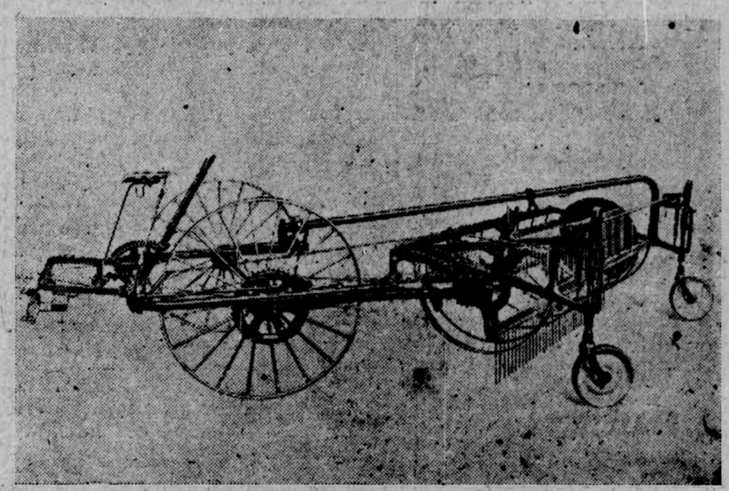
THE BAND SYSTEM.

The band system continues up to the time when the machine is packed for shipment. Without this system of manufacture as above described, which simplifies the work and saves time, it would be impossible to provide for the enormous demands both in Germany and abroad; nor could the machines be supplied so cheaply. The advantages of the band system are specially apparent in the manufacture of the mowers: For assembling the parts there is a track on which small carriges with the partially assembles machines run from workbench to workbench. Each workman takes the part he is fitting from boxes arranged behind him, into which the parts ready for fitting run at right angles to the track. The time necessary for the single operations is so regulated that all haste is avoided.

In spite of this extreme sub-division of labour, every workman has quite enough to do and consider, so that there can be no question of reducing his work to the level of an automaton. The running band ends at a testing stand where the machine is inspected for proper assembly and motion. Appearance and durability require that the machine is provided with a good coating of paint. Hand painting is, of course, reduced to a minimum in all modern plants. The parts or bodies of the machines are raised by cranes with compressed-air drive, and either dipped into colour vats, or coated by means of a special "flooding" process. The completed machines are thereupon either brought to the loading sheds with railway connection to the German State Railway Lines, in transit to the different dealers and countries or they are stocked in the depots adjoining the factory. The enormous size of these depots are characteristic of the immense output of the works.

HARVESTING MACHINES.

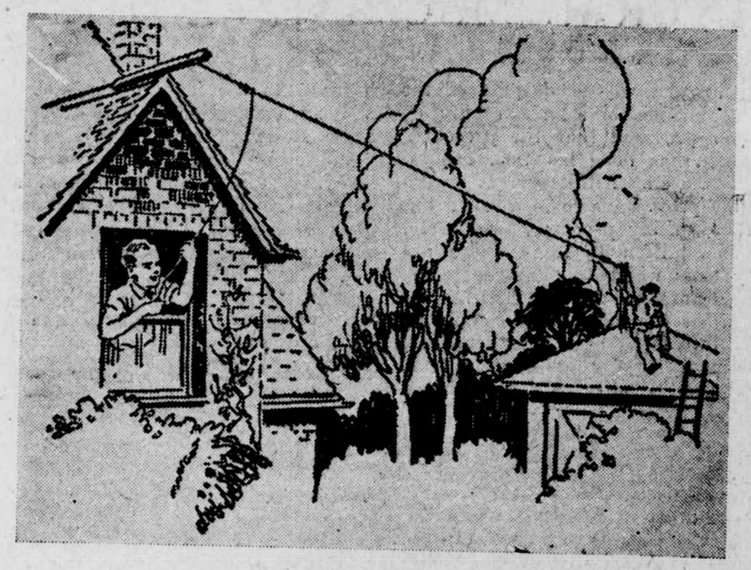
In conclusion one should like to hear a little on the raw materials which are chiefly used in the manufacture of harvesting machines, namely, gray-casting and malleable cast iron. It cannot be disputed that the quality of these materials suffered in Germany during the war, and for the first years which followed. This was simply a consequence of the blockade which caused a lack of raw material in practically all branches of industry and agriculture. However, now that the necessary substances can be obtained by Germany again, these raw materials, and especially gray casting and malleable cast iron, rank among the best produced in the world. The strenuous tests which are conducted with working material chosen at random in the Krupp Foundries are a further conclusive proof of the first-rate quality of Krupp castings. Moreover, the Krupp silicon core malleable castings which are made by a special process, have a very high tensile strength which makes them specially adapted for the rough service to which agricultural machines are subjected.



Krupps patent Hay Turner used also as Swathe Rake.

Notwithstanding all the difficulties which confronted the Krupp Concern after the late war, such as the foreign control commissions, the occupation of the Ruhr Districts, etc., it was able not only to maintain its rank among the largest steel works and machine manufacturing companies of the world, but also to erect a factory for agricultural machines, which during the nine years of its existence, has been a model works as regards plant, equipment, working methods and capacity.

Krupp Indian Trading Co., Ltd., Ballard Estate, Bombay, are agents for this firm in India.



MAINTENANCE OF WIRELESS SETS

THE RECEIVER.

Seek expert advice as to the best receiver to suit your requirements.

A good receiver is well worth looking after. See that it is kept clean and dry, and that all the terminals are screwed up tight.

AERIAL AND EARTH:

A good aerial is a big step towards perfect reception, but an efficient earth is just as important.

Aerial wires should be kept well clear of buildings, walls, etc.

Use high-conductivity wire, and see that it doesn't get frayed.

Avoid joints, but if they are essential, solder them.

Keep insulators clean and dry.

The aerial connection inside the house must be as short as possible; a short earth lead is equally important.

VALVES:

Choose the right valve for each stage in your receiver.

Seek expert advice and do not purchase indiscriminately.

Use a "super-power" valve in the last position to get good loud-speaker reproduction.

L. T. SUPPLY:

To get good service from an accumulator it must be properly looked after.

Follow the maker's instructions implicitly.

Use distilled water for "topping-up" and keep the acid at the proper level.

Never let the battery run down below 1.8 vots per cell.

A "hydrometer" is a useful aid for determining the condition of the battery. Ask the maker of your battery about this.

Keep the battery clean.

Smear the terminals lightly with vaseline, and keep them screwed up tight.

Charge at home if you can.

H. T. SUPPLY:

Use the highest permissible voltage for L. F. amplifying valves.

The higher the voltage, the less the risk of distortion.

If dry batteries are used, see that their "capacity" is sufficient.

Old and run-down batteries introduce distortion or "crackling."

Don't connect old batteries in series with new ones.

H. T. Accumulators should be well looked after and kept clean and dry.

Follow implicitly the makers instructions as to charging, "topping-up," etc. Keep the acid at the proper level.

If you get your H. T. supply from the main, use only a properly designed instrument for this purpose.

GRID BIAS:

Grid bias is essential for all L. F. valves. It ensures freedom from distortion and maximum life to the H. T. batteries.

Follow the valve manufacturers' instructions or use the formula given.

A grid-bias battery lasts for a very long time, but not for ever, It is cheap Renew it ocasionally.

LOUD SPEAKERS:

Buy the best possible instrument.

Supply it with undistorted energy from your receiver.

If you get distorted results from a high-class loud-speaker, carefully examine your receiver, H. T. and grid-bias batteries, etc., before blaming the loud-speaker.

Seek expert advice before running long extention leads or connecting a number of loud-speakers to your receiver.

RECEPTION OF DISTANT STATIONS.

Don't expect impossibilities.

Remember that reception from great distances in daylight in the summer time is far more difficult than on winter evenings.

DON'T MISUSE YOUR SET.

To the annoyance of your neighbours.

RELIABLE MOTORS

Power application is of equal importance to power production. It is not always realised that electric motors of a given horse power may have very different power consumptions. A good motor is usually more economical of current than a cheap motor for the same power output. This, however, is not the only point one must study in selecting electric motors; there is the vital question of safeguards against breakdown.

A breakdown, nominally costing but a few pounds may mean a loss of several hundreds, because important machines and a number of hands are idle during the repairs. It pays to have only the best electric motors installed.

Messrs. E. R. & F. Turner, Ltd., build motors for reliability and not down to a price. One of these motors was shown, at a recent Machinery Exhibition, working under a constant shower of water to demonstrate the reliability of their "Bull" motors under strenuous conditions. The secret of reliability is effective insulation.

Many modern motors are insulated with a form of composition. "Bull" motors have mica, the best known insulator, reinforced with leatheroid, at every vulnerable point. Moreover, all the windings are treated by a speial process known as vacuum impregnation. It is common knowledge that every apparently dry substance contains a certain amount of moisture. It is this moisture in the insulating material which causes breakdowns in electrical gear. In manufacturing "Bull" motors the temperature is raised so as to vapourise the moisture, which is then drawn out by suction, after which insulating varnish is forced in under pressure, penetrating into every pore.

This system, combined with the mica insulation, is the reason why these motors and dynamos are so wonderfully free from breakdown.

These motors are marketed in India by the Agricultural and General Engineers, Ltd., Calcutta.

NEW COTTON MIXING ARRANGEMENT

—:o:—

The mixing processes of cotton and wool are considerably facilitated by a recent invention of Messrs. Wm. Whiteley and Sons, Ltd., Lockwood, Huddersfield. England. The arrangement is simple and can be attached to the end of delivery tubes and is driven by the blast of the delivery fan.

There is no need for delivery boxes and the mixings can be delivered by the rotary ejector into any bin as desired; and also any number of bins may be filled by means of a central distributing box with many outlets and controlled by a handwheel. The rotary ejector automatically spreads the blend in the bins, and therefore there is no need to enter the bins and expose the workman to the risk of dust, while hand blending is dispensed with altogether. If the air blast is not already available the makers can supply a complete unit consisting of the fan, distributing box and rotary spreader. (The makers are represented here by Messrs. Greaves Cotton & Co., Fort, Bombay).

ÜBERSEE POST

A Universal Economic Review.

LEADING TRADE PAPER and EXPORT ORGAN

FOR

GERMANY and CENTRAL EUROPE.

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Example : **A person aged 20 insured in 1908 for Rs. 10,000 under 30 years Limited Payments (Table 2) paying an annual premium of Rs. 283-2-0. The Bonus addition to his policy at 30th June 1926 was as follows:—**

Sum Assured..		Rs. 10,000.
Add Bonus—		
From 1908–13 at 62/8/-	per 1000.	,, 625
,, 1913–18 at 75/-	,,	,, 750
,, 1918–26 at 120/-	,,	,, 1,200
	Total	Rs. 12,575

The Bonus additions amount to over half the premimus paid.

Apply :— BOMBAY OFFICE, 70, Medows St., Fort, BOMBAY.

Interest on Claims—Benefits on permanent disability.

Motors and Motoring.

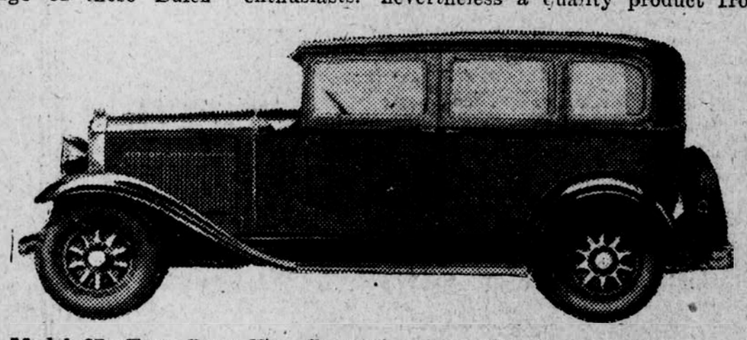
****

A NEW KING OF THE ROAD

—:o:—

BUICK PRESENTS MARQUETTE —A COMPANION CAR.

In India, where the reputation of the Buick Car remains as high as ever, the announcement by General Motors (India) Limited, of a new car called the Marquette will be received with considerable interest by the motoring public of this country. The admirers of Buick are legion. Two million Buick-owners are to be found to-day throughout the world. But there are thousands of buyers who, although they have greatly admired Buick products, cannot afford to buy one. Now the Marquette, a companion car to Buick, is made available to them at a price within the range of these Buick enthusiasts.



Model 37—Four Door Five Passenger Marquette Sedan.

The new car, because it is built by Buick, will have all the fundamental qualities which have made Buick so very popular throughout the world.

WHY IS IT CALLED "MARQUETTE."

The new car has been named after a French Missionary Explorer who braved the then North America wilderness to make new discoveries. Cities have been named after Marquette. A great rail-road bears his name, and books in several languages have chronicled his achievements. It seemed natural and fitting that when the Buick organization looked for a name to give to a product which will in many ways be a pioneer in the medium-priced car field, it should have selected a name so famously connected with pioneering traditions.

IN ALL MODELS.

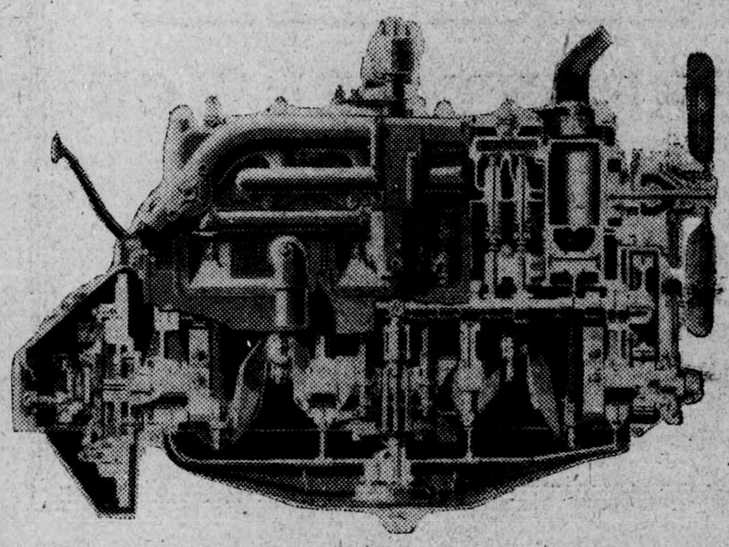
The Marquette is offered in two models, 5 passenger four-door sedan and 5-passenger touring car, but models such as the 5-passenger two-door sedan, 2-passenger business coupe, 2-passenger special coupe and roadster are available on special order. All these bodies are by Fisher and all are mounted on the 114-inch wheel base chassis. Present fashion trends dominate the colour harmonies in this new car.

The touring car seats five passengers comfortably; it has style as well as dignity, being modern in every line and combining the substantial appearance, so typical of Buick, with an air of fleetness.. The 5-passenger four-door sedan makes an excellent family car. The front seats are adjustable, this being a feature of all Marquette closed models. For those who desire a car of medium size—a little smaller than the standard Buick—the Marquette sedan will prove most attractive.

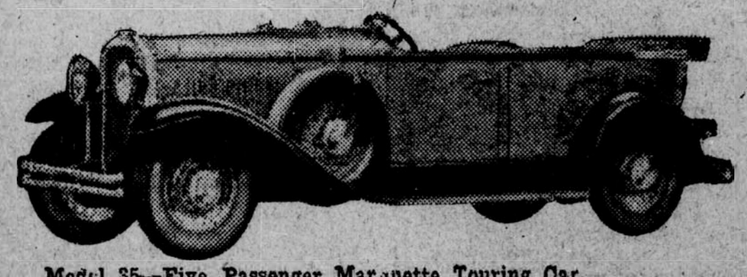
While the price of the new line is unusually low for a Buick, it is nevertheless a quality product from every standpoint. Its lines and finish are pleasing. Its top speed, acceleration, hill-climbing ability and riding qualities are up to Buick's well known standard of performance.

COMBINES SMARTNESS AND LUXURY.

The first glance reveals the Marquette in a new note of smartness, and that, too, in the medium-priced field. Its low, long and graceful lines are accentuated by the stylishly designed radiator and hood and the moulding which begins at the radiator and goes completely around the body. Large doors and inset window openings, together with distinctive upholstery and specially-designed fittings and appointments provide a degree of luxury and comfort hitherto unapproached by any other car priced as low as the present Marquette. This fine car has been made possible to buyers only by the vast financial resources of such an organisation as General Motors.



Sectional view of the Marquette Engine—right side.



Model 35—Five Passenger Marquette Touring Car.

The new car is not only beautiful to look at but it is sturdily built. During the long months of development it was driven over thousands of miles to test the car's performance in all weathers and conditions. It demonstrated that it not only can climb the steepest hills but possess quick get-away, flashing speed, and rugged power.

NEW FEATURES IN THE MARQUETTE.

Other new features are worthy of attention. The powerful six-cylinder engine has a bore of 3 1|8 inches with a stroke of 4 5|8 inches, giving a piston displacement of 212.64 cubic inches, enabling the car to develop of 1|2 horse-power at 3,000 revolutions per minute. The engine is a development of the tendency in modern motor car design for greater power and flexibility. The car is able to attain a speed of 70 miles per hour.

The motor is mounted on rubber which minimizes vibration and tends toward quiet performance. The transmission is the standard three-speed selective type with which the market is familiar. The pistons are of the solid skirt cast iron type with three rings, all above the piston pin. The clutch is of the dry single plate type. The brakes are of the four wheel mechanically operated, internal expanding Bendix type. A 16-gallon petrol tank is mounted at the rear and the fuel is fed to the Marvel carburetor by means of an A. C. petrol pump.

SPECIALLY-TREATED UPHOLSTERY.

Furthermore, an improvement in the fabrication of the upholstery is brought out for the first time. A new process has been developed by which the mohair is impregnated with a rubber solution. This treatment protects the cloth from any damage by rain and moisture and enables the cloth to maintain the original beauty indefinitely. The Marquette also introduces to the motoring public for the first time a scientifically sloped windshield on closed models, which eliminates all glare from approaching lights or from lights to the rear or sides of the car.

With all these progressive features built in the Marquette seems destined to achieve a widespread popularity as great as Buick in India, Burma and Ceylon, in which countries the Marquette is having its first showing to-day. This companion car to the Buick line will find a ready market wherever the delights of fine motoring are appreciated.

T. R. Pratt (Bombay) Ld. are the local agents for this car.

HINTS FOR GREATTR ENGINE EFFICIENCY.

—:o:—

Here are some pointers on methods of keeping spark plug performance at its maximum efficiency, as given by O. C. Rhode, Chief Engineer of the Champion Spark Plug Company, thus aiding in general engine operation:—

Don't drive with too rich a gas mixture.

Don't allow your engine to pump oil.

Keep the entire spark plug clean.

See that the gap between the electrodes is neither too great nor too small. About .025 of an inch between the points is proper for most engines in normal service.

Make sure that the following conditions do not exist in the engine as they may contribute to faulty ignition, often resulting in fouled spark plugs:—

Loose pistons; faulty cables; low grade of oil; weak ignition coil; faulty rings; over choking; poor gasoline; weak battery; worn distributor points; sticking valves and tappets; and improper carburetor adjustment.

• • • •

MANUFACTURE OF MOTOR CARS IN AUSTRALIA.

The Australian Farm Board is soon to consider the manufacture of motor cars in Australia. At present there are about 500,000 cars in that continent, costing a total outlay of about £130 millions. During the past year 100,000 motor chassis costing £9 million were imported. The Government is in favour of encouraging the manufacture by granting protection; but caution was necessary because of the fact that the chief producing countries produced 6 1|2 million and it would be futile to compete with them as regards cost of production, particularly the United States of America.

• • • •

CALCUTTA IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

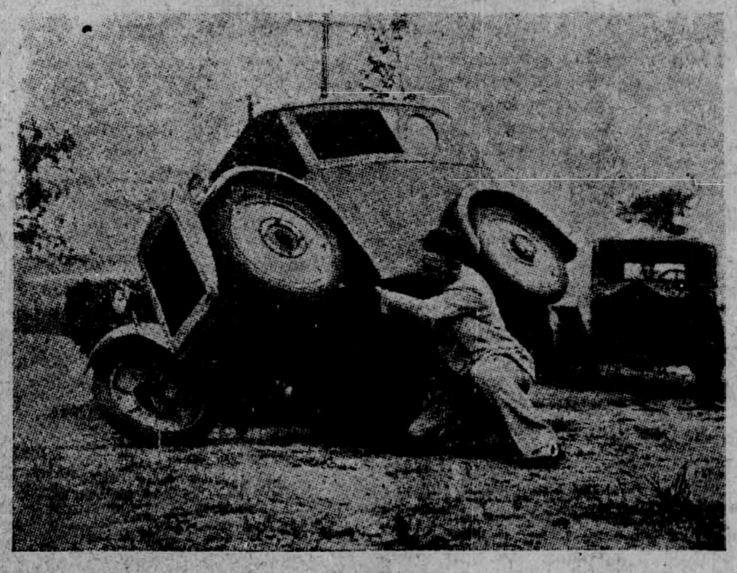
The revenue receipts of the Calcutta Improvement Trust for 1928-29 amounted to Rs. 51,91,000 and expenditure to Rs. 29,03,000, giving a surplus of Rs. 22,88,000. Capital receipts were Rs. 35,37,000. The expenditure on land acquisition was Rs. 46,84,000 and on engineering works, Rs. 14,74,000. The Board has decided to undertake during the next five years an extensive programme of land acquisition and engineering work amounting to over Rs. 4 crores.

• • • •

G. E. C. UNITS.

Recently the General Electric Co., Ltd., sent round England a Morris Commercial Van specially fitted up as a travelling show room to demonstrate their "Magnet" electric cookers, these being so arranged that they could be operated easily. The interior of the body was wired throughout to enable the stoves to be shown in working order. This company are represented in India by the General Electric Co. (India) Ltd., whose Bombay Offices are at Hornby Road, Fort.

AMERICAN BABY CAR: ONLY Rs. 525



Lifting a new two seater American Baby Car, said to cost only Rs. 525. There is no chassis frame, and it is possible to step from the car straight on to the ground. Each wheel has a separate shock absorber. The Engine is air-cooled. The car weighs only 600 pounds.

The Economics of Raw Cotton.

(By CHUNILAL B. MEHTA).

THE PLACE OF COTTON IN OUR NATIONAL ECONOMICS.

Cotton is an international commodity, which affects the lives of millions of men engaged in its cultivation, marketting, and its manufacture. In recent years we are having a crop of about 6 million bales of cotton every year in this country and with the completion of the Sukkur Barrage our production will increase further. Our crop is one-third of that of the United States of America, India is the second largest cotton growing country in the world, next to America; and Egypt, China and other countries of the world come only next to India. Though the United States of America produce 15 million bales of cotton there is not a single port in that country handling 3 1|2 million bales a year as is done by Bombay. Therefore, Bombay is the largest cotton port in the world. Our cotton crop links India with the other parts of the world in matters economic to such an extent that no other single crop in India can claim to have such pre-eminence and importance in chalking out the economic relations of India with the other parts of the world. I lay particular emphasis on this aspect of the crop because it has to compete with the other growths in other parts of the world until it passes into the hands of the final consumer. Cotton is not the monopoly of India alone, as it is in the case of Jute, to dictate her own prices for her crop; she has to sell her crop at a price fixed by world supply and world demand.

It is not only the growers, the middlemen, the brokers, the shippers and the mills that are interested in cotton. Cotton has brought into existence in Bombay various professions and trades which are auxiliary to it, and any adverse news about cotton is felt by all of them. Considered in this aspect Bombay is essentially a cotton city; deprive Bombay of its cotton trade and the city will be a fourth rate town.

THE VALUE OF COTTON.

From a financial standpoint the cotton crop of India has a large bearing on City finances, rural prosperity, and foreign exchange. The value of our annual crop varies from year to year according to quantity of production and prices. A careful computation of the value of the 1928-29 Indian cotton crop would be about Rs. 90 crores. No other single crop in India has got so much money value and the command to bring about the material prosperity. The purchasing power of the people of India, except perhaps Bengal, largely depends on the aggregate value of the annual crop. The more the value of the crop the more is the purchasing power, and this in its turn is felt in the capacity to consume manufactured goods. Whenever we have a bumper cotton harvest with relatively high prices there is invariably better activity in all branches of trade.

In America, the Department of Agriculture has always an eye on the money value of the crop every year and all its policy is framed with the aim of maintaining the value. We very often find that the United States Cotton production is expressed in so many million dollars, and any substantial rise or fall in quotation is expressed as so much profit or loss to the country as a whole. These figures are constantly brought to the notice of the public to appeal to its sense of patriotism. Of late, cotton production outside the United States has increased and continues to increase. During the last season, 1928-29, the supply of Indian cotton was excessive owing to large carry-over on 1st September 1928, and the prolonged mill strike in Bombay. This excessive supply brought down the price of Indian cotton in parity with Americans to an extent of about Rs. 40 per candy. Generally we export about 55 per cent. of our crop every year. Expressed in value it would amount to Rs. 50 to Rs. 55 crores every year. Therefore, selling our cotton about Rs. 40 below parity has brought India a loss of about Rs. 8 crores. From the Indian economic point of view it is entirely necessary that the East India Cotton Association Limited, and the Indian Central Cotton Committee should always take necessary steps with the help of Government to prevent undue depression of cotton prices as are being taken by the American and Egyptian Governments.

PRODUCTION.

Ordinary, 24 to 26 million acres are planted with cotton in India every year. The crop is planted all over India at different times and different seasons, and different varieties and grades of varying value are produced. The crop preparation commences with the arrival of the monsoon. The longer staple plant has to stand longer on the field. Bengals begin to appear in the market from Divali (November); after a month Oomras appear; from the end of February Broach appear; and staple varieties of Southerns appear still late. I may tell you that the "trade name" of "Bengal" cotton is a misnomer. In Bengal no cotton is grown. That which is called "Bengal" is generally grown in the United Provinces, Rajputana, Sindh and the Punjab.

INDIAN CENTRAL COTTON COMMITTEE.

The Indian Central Cotton Committee was constituted in 1921 and was originally an advisory body. With the passing of the Cotton Cess Act the Committee was permanently incorporated and provided with funds for the promotion of research for the improvement of cotton growing. It takes the initiative and also advises the Government on matters connected with the improvement of cotton growing and marketting, and on measures designed to prevent abuses and malpractices. It maintains a Technological Laboratory also for conducting spinning tests. It is largely due to the efforts of this Committee through the Agricultural Departments of the Provinces that much progress has taken place in the planting of improved varieties.

INTERIOR MARKETS.

Cotton growers in the districts generally sell their Kappas or seed cotton to merchants or dealers who generally own ginneries. Mill-owners and exporters also buy Kappas and gin them. It is only after it is ginned and baled that cotton assumes a new status. In the interior markets cotton is always sold for ready cash like any other agricultural produce, and there is no forward market in the real sense of the term. The export houses, especially the Japanese and European, keep a network of buying agencies in our upcountry cotton markets, and buy through them their seasonal requirements as and when they think proper, in terms of its international value.

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES.

The quantity of cotton that is handled by wholesale Co-operative Societies in this country is very small. There are some successful societies in places like Hubli and Gadag but the volume of business is so small that their activities have no large bearing on the price of cotton although their members individually benefit. In America such societies handle a substantial quantity and they are directly financed by banks. We do hope that in course of time such societies in India will increase in number and handle larger quantities of cotton.

COTTON EXCHANGE.

The most interesting thing about raw cotton is the thoroughly organised state of its forward markets. The price of cotton is ordinarily regulated by the law of supply and demand, influenced, during the growing period of American cotton, by the mass psychology putting different interpretations upon the prospective American Supply. Although no country in the world enjoys any monopoly in cotton, America, being the largest cotton producing country in the world to-day, dominates the cotton markets of the world in price making and these fluctuations are reflected in the price of our cotton. This international price of cotton depends upon various other factors in addition to the factor of supply, such as trade depression, mill-strikes, dear money, poor or good yarn and cloth demand, etc. There are about half a dozen "Futures" markets in the world, the most important being those in Bombay, Liverpool and New York. The fundamental principles on which these markets work are the same; they provide a price insurance against adverse price fluctuations.

EAST INDIA COTTON ASSOCIATION, LTD.

In Bombay the whole cotton trade is controlled by the East India Cotton Association, Ltd. It is constituted under a Government Act. The Board of Directors consist of the representatives of Mill-owners, Exporters, Importers, Muccadams (warehousemen), Commission Agents and Brokers. There is no representative of the growers or farmers. Settlement of forward contracts take place every fortnight.

Cotton futures in Bombay go by the name of "Hedge Contracts." The name "Hedge Contracts" suggests that the object of the contract is only to hedge, and delivery is not contemplated. But it is not so. It is the fault of the original framers of the regulations in naming them as "Hedge Contracts" instead of "Futures Contracts."

WHAT IS HEDGING?

But what is this hedging? This question will naturally arise in your mind. If you understand what is insurance, you will readily understand what is hedging. A house-owner insures his house against fire, because in the event of fire taking place in his house, he will be indemnified by the insurance company for the loss caused by the fire. Same thing occurs in the case of hedging. A merchant having purchased 100 bales of cotton in up-country does not know what would be the price of cotton when he gets his cotton in Bombay and desires to sell it. To avoid this anxiety and risk he sells futures as a hedge against the cotton he holds. If the price falls, he gains on the sale of his futures, which he sets off against te lower price that he would get for his actual cotton. As soon as he sells his actual cotton, he will buy back futures, keeping himself all the while unaffected by the price movements taking place in the market. Again a shipper having sold 100 bales of actual cotton in a foreign country may not be able to secure the same immediately. In order to protect himself against a rise in price which would go against him, he would buy 100 bales in futures. He would then wait till he could secure his actual cotton. On securing actual cotton he would sell off his forward purchase. Loss in one is thus made up by the profit in the other. Such operations take place in Bombay on a large scale every year. Again a spinner who sells forward yarns and who has not secured his actual cotton, buys future cotton contracts as 'hedge.' He would sell off his future purchases as soon as he buys ready cotton. However any hedge sale or purchase protects one only as long as there are uniform fluctuations both in ready and forward.

It, therefore, requires consideration and forethought in selecting the suitable market and the suitable delivery where the hedge should be put so that full benefit may be derived. It is profitable to select the dearest market for the hedge sales and the cheapest market for hedge purchases. Care should be taken to transfer to distant months the "hedges" before the commencement of the delivery period unless one has to give or take delivery.

The cotton contracts as "hedges" are now-a-days used by spinners and all cotton manufacturers and piece-goods dealers to protect themselves against a fall in the price of their holdings caused by the fall in the price of the raw material. Ordinarily there should be a uniform difference between the price of the raw material and the price of manufactured goods. But in actual practice we find that it is not always so, and the rise or fall in one does not correspond to the same extent in the rise or fall in the other. It may be that while raw cotton has advanced by 20 per cent., cotton yarn would have advanced by only, say 10 per cent. This phenomenon is brought about by the fact that excessive supply of cotton yarn might have kept that market down more in proportion to raw cotton. Therefore, hedge sales of raw cotton can afford protection to a spinner only to the extent of the fall in the price of raw cotton. Hedging in raw cotton futures against yarns and piece-goods will not afford protection against a fall in the price of yarn or piece-goods brought about by excessive supply or decreased demand for yarn or piece-goods.

STRADDLES.

You must have heard very much about straddles. A straddle is nothing else but a kind of arbitrage operation of which, perhaps, you must have read. Ordinarily, it means buying cheap and selling dear. Now straddles are of many types:—those between two periods of deliveries, i.e., buying one position and selling another; those between two markets, i.e., buying in Bombay and selling in Liverpool or vice versa; and those between two growths, i.e., between Broach and Oomra or between Egyptians and Americans, etc. You are perhaps aware that there are three main contracts of cotton in Bombay known as Broach, Oomra and Bengal. Large straddle business is being done here between Broach and Oomra. The present difference between Broach and Oomra is Rs. 35 per candy. If Broach futures sell at Rs. 345, and Oomra futures sell at Rs. 310 the difference is Rs. 35. Now if the Oomra crop which is grown in Berar and C. P. Districts suffers from want of rains, naturally the price of Oomra Cotton will rise more in comparison with the price of Broach Cotton, the result would be narrowing the difference to say Rs. 25 or 20. This season particularly the straddle between Broach and Bengal has become more active. You must have heard a lot about floods in Sindh which have hampered the progress of the cultivation of cotton in that Province. Now Sind Cotton is classed under Bengal, and is deliverable under the Bengal Futures Contract. The difference between Broach and Bengal has now been narrowed in favour of Bengal. On the 2nd May last the price of Broach was Rs. 351 while Bengal was quoted at Rs. 261. The difference then was Rs. 90, but now it is about Rs. 84.

Now I come to straddles between two delivery months. The difference between the quotations of any two periods varies according to whether cotton will be available freely in the first period of delivery or not, or whether there will be no free supply of cotton in the second period of delivery. For instance, every year in February, when trading for subsequent April|May Broach is going on, trading in July|August Broach commences. Normally, later delivery, i.e., July|August quotations should be at a premium of about Rs. 10 to 15 over April|May. But if the crop turns out late and sufficient quantity does not move in time, then the premium for July|August over April|May would begin to disappear or sometimes July|August rates would go to a discount to April|May.

There are cotton exchanges in Bombay, New York, New Orleans, Chi-

cago, Liverpool and at Bremen. All these exchanges, except Bombay, deal in American Cotton as the basis for their respective futures contracts. Big straddle operations ar edone between these various markets. I shall, however, explain to you here the straddle operations between Bombay and Liverpool. Our cotton is of ower quality than American cotton, and allowing for the difference in prices of both these growths arising from difference in qualities, a normal relationship exists between these two growths. But this normal relationship of parity does not remain stable and is disturbed for a variety of reasons such as tight money, strikes, increased or decreased supply and demand. Our crop may be large and American crop may be small or vice versa. For intsance last year and this year we had long continued labour strikes which left considerable stocks in the hand of our cotton merchants, resulting in the lower parity value of our cotton. In 1926-27 America produced a bumper crop of 18 million bales and our crop was only 5 million bales. This brought about a higher parity for our cotton in our market and this led to the import of about 4,00,000 bales of American Cotton into India. The immutable law of buying in the cheap market and selling in the dear one comes into active operation whenever the parity is disturbed, and the businessmen straddle by buying in the cheapest market and selling in the dearest market.

COTTON ON CALL.

There is trading in England, the Continent and America in what is known as 'Cotton on Call.' Contracts for 'Cotton on Call' are made by spinners as buyers Spinners always know what quality of cotton they would require. In order to assure themselves as regards the supply of particular quality, they buy that quality at so many 'points' 'on' or 'off' on the basis of a particular delivery month.

I will give an illustration:—

Suppose, January delivery, Liverpool, Middling quotation is 10d. and the quality required by the spinner is better than Middling. The seller requires 1|2d. over January rates for that quality. The spinner would say to the seller "Well, I will pay you 1|2d. above January quotation but not on to-day's January quotation. I will let you know later on what day's January quotation is to be taken." The seller would agree to it and sell.

Now after a month January quotation declines to 9 1|2d. The spinner may feel that the market has sufficiently declined. Then he would tell his seller: "I fix the price of my cotton on the basis of to-day's January quotations?" The seller of 'Cotton on Call' buys 100 bales January at 9 1|2d. and fixes the price with the spinner of the special type of cotton at 10d. In this way, generally at the commencement of the season, the spinner secures his quality without previously fixing the price of cotton. There are many complications in such an operation but this, in short, is the general idea.

HOW JAPAN IS ABLE TO COMPETE IN BOMBAY.

It is a standing puzzle for the Bombay mill-owner as to how the Japanese can easily compete in Bombay in yarn and cloth. As far as I understand it, one of the main reasons why the Japanese are able to compete with the Bombay mill-owner is due to their organised cotton buying offices and the application of scientific principles of hedges and straddles, combined with the facility of the Yarn Exchange at Osaka, Japan. By these methods their cost of cotton as well as their risk on yarn is lowered. Japanese businessmen keep a very close eye on all the cotton exchanges of the world and on all the factors which influence the prices of "Futures" dealt at these exchanges. And after a very careful study they find out what type of straddle, and|or hedge operations will help them to minimise the cost of their cotton purchases, whether in America or in India. As they know the normal requirements of cotton by Japanese Mills, they are able to base their straddle and hedge operations with ease. They do these operations because they have found by experience that the normal relationship between the futures quotations of these various exchanges must sooner or later adjust themselves. When the adjustment takes place they liquidate their commitments, & the straddle and hedge profits that they might have made go to reduce the actual cost of their cotton purchases. So, even though they might have paid for cotton at a rate of Rs. 400 per candy, the cost comes to them to only, say, Rs. 380 per candy, the difference having been earned by them in their operations in futures markets.

In my statement to the Textile Tariff Board I drew the attention of the Board to the necessity of having a Yarn Exchange in Bombay similar to the one in Osaka, Japan. A spinner can comfortably hedge his position in the Yarn Exchange and can be in a position to deliver goods, and that is exactly what he cannot do when he hedges in raw cotton. The Yarn Exchange provides him with a ready market for his goods; it also provides a free market to carry any quantity of yarn stocks cheaper and with less financial burdens.

SOME REFORMS.

There are certain important reforms which require the serious attention of the trade. I shall indicate some of them:—

(1) Blind survey, that is, the surveyors of cotton should not and could not know the names of the parties, i.e., buyers and sellers of cotton, which they are surveying. Just recently the Manchester Cotton Association has adopted this system of Blind Survey.

(2) Licensed warehouses combined with the certification of cotton for quality would help to lower the burden of handling charges. Now-a-days handling charges for cotton are very high in Bombay in comparison with Karachi. This is one of the causes why more and more cotton goes every year to Karachi. By the adoption of the above system, handling charges will be much lessened. It will also help to finance cotton cheaply and conveniently as the banks would accept the warehouse receipt as a good collateral.

(3) Improvement in cotton statistics which would help and guide the trade in its calculations. For instance, at present Muthia short staples and Gujerat long staples are classed under a single head "Dholleras." These and other such growths should be classed independently.

(4) Cotton crop reports are published at Calcutta which has no interest at all in cotton. On the other hand Bombay is vitally interested in cotton. Therefore arrangements should be made for the publication of Cotton Crop Reports in Bombay.

DUTIES TO SUIT ABILITIES.

"The outcome of wise selection of labour is happier workmen and more efficient work," says an English journal, referring to the new medical service by which workmen are allotted duties best suited to their physycal capabilities.

In the new scheme every workman s medically examined in privacy, and the doctor reports on his ability to undertake certain types of work without the likelihood of overstrain.

If a workman, is unfitted for the particular job in which he may be engaged he is changed to a suitable occupation, better for his health and with more reasonable hope for advancement.

The scheme is founded on the belief that prevention is better than cure. Over 30 years ago the South Metropolitan Gas Company, recognising the value of this idea, instituted a jury system of accident investigation, and rapidly followed up this democratic move by the inauguration of an Accident Fund, which has the dual object of prevention and prompt and certain compensation.

There is also a well-organised welfare service, including an electrocardiograph. Every man who enters the employment of the company is medically examined, and every man who reaches the pensionable age is examined.

THE WORKING OF COMPANIES

DIVIDENDS

The Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Co., Ltd., have declared an ad-interim dividend of Rs. 2-8-0 per ordinary share for the half-year ended 30th June 1929, being payable on the 23rd October.

• • • •

The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd., have declared an ad-interim dividend of 8 per cent., less tax, for the half-year ended 30th June 1929.

• • • •

Lakshmi Cotton Manufacturing Co., Ltd., ad interim dividend of Rs. 30 per share, tax free, for the year edned 31st December 1929, payable on 7th October.

• • • •

Vishnu Cotton Mill Ltd., ad interim dividend of Rs. 60 per share, tax free, for the year ending 31st December 1929, payable on 7th October.

NEW FLOTATIONS

ANGELS' INSURANCE CO., LTD.

A new insurance company with the title given above has been recently formed at Delhi with an influential directorate. The share capital is divided into 7 per cent. preference shares of Rs. 100 each and ordinary shares of Rs. 20 each. The address of the company is Chandni Chowk, Delhi, from where copies of the prospectus can be obtained.

UPPER JUMNA VALLEY ELECTRICITY SUPPLY CO., LTD.

This company has been formed with a capital of Rs. 10,00,000, divided into shares of Rs. 10 each, of which 50,000 shares are now offered for subscription. A yield of over 10 per cent. is expected and permission is being sought to pay a 4 per cent. dividend out of capital for the first year. The Managing Agents are Martin & Co., Calcutta, who are already managing a network of electric supply companies in the United Provinces.

UPPER GANGES VALLEY ELECTRICITY SUPPLY CO., LTD.

This company is formed with a capital of Rs. 10,00,000 divided into shares of Rs. 10 each, of which 90,000 shares are now offered for subscription. A yield of over 10 per cent. is expected and permission is being sought to pay a 4 per cent. dividend out of capital for the first ear. Martin & Co., Calcutta, are the Managing Agents.

MEETINGS

Tata Iron and Steel Co., Ltd.—26th September 1929.

Barsi Spinning and Weaving Mills, Ltd.—23rd September 1929.

Asoka Swadeshi Stores, Ltd., (in oluntary liquidation).—28th September 1929.

Edward Manufacturing Co., Ltd., (in voluntary liquidation).—24th October 1929.

Berar Manufacturing Co., Ltd.—3rd October 1929.

Broach Fine Counts Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd.—23rd September 1929.

Model Mills (Nagpur) Ltd.—3rd October 1929.

Crowder Engineering Works Co., Ltd. (in voluntary liquidation).—25th October 1929.

Bombay Steam Navigation Co. Ltd.—30th September 1929.

New India Assurance Co., Ltd.—27th September 1929.

Hingir Rampur Coal Co., Ltd.—23rd September 1929.

Tata Oil Mills Co., Ltd.—30th September 1929

Bombay Bullion Exchange Ltd.—25th September 1929.

Narsingirji Mfg. Co., Ltd., 30th September, 1929.

Millowners' Mutual Insurance Association Ltd.—26th September 1929.

TRANSFER BOOKS CLOSED

The Transfer Books of the following Companies are closed for the days shown against their names.

Currimbhoy Mills Co., Ltd.—24th September to 7th October 1929.

Ebrahimbhoy Pobaney Mills Ltd.—24th September to 7th October 1929.

Fazulbhoy Mills Ltd.—24th September to 7th October 1929.

Crescent Mills Co., Ltd.—24th September to 7th October 1929.

Pearl Mills Ltd.—24th September to 7th October 1929.

Bradbury Mills Ltd.—24th September to 7th October 1929.

Kastoorchand Mills Co., Ltd.—24th September to 7th October 1929.

Ceylon Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd.—24th September to 7th October 1929.

Mathuradas Mills Ltd.—24th to September to 7th October 1929.

Eastern Bank Ltd.—27th to 30th September 1929.

Tata Iron and Steel Co., Ltd—16th September to 5th October 1929.

Barsi Spinning and Weaving Mills, Ltd.—25rd to 30th September 1929.

Bombay Steam Navigation Co., Ltd—23rd September to 7th October 1929.

Berar Manufacturing Co., Ltd—26th September to 10th October 1929.

Broach Fine Counts Spinning and Weaving Co. Ltd.—17th to 24th September 1929.

Model Mills (Nagpur) Ltd.—23rd September to 9th October 1929.

Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Co., Ltd.—23rd September to 7th October 1929.

Tata Oil Mills Co., Ltd.—23rd September to 7th October 1929.

Lakshmi Cotton Manufacturing Co., Ltd.—25th to 28th September 1929.

Vishnu Cotton Manufacturing Co., Ltd.—25th to 28th September 1929.

Narsingirgi Manufacturing Co., Ltd.—30th September to 14th October 1929.

MISCELLANEOUS

The Jupiter General Insurance Co., Ltd., Life Department, wants a Chief Agent for Poona and surrounding Mahratta Country.

• • • •

Western India Life Insurance Co., Ltd., Satara, has opened a Branch Office at 275, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

• • • •

The New India Assurance Co., Ltd., Bombay, wants a Secretary for the Punjab Branch at Lahore, salary being according to qualifications.

• • • •

Mr. Leopold Fischer has severed his connection with R. Fischer & Co. (India) Ltd., and has started a new firm with the title of H. D. Fischer & Co. Elphinstone Circle, Fort Bombay.

NEW COMPANIES IN INDIA.

During the mouth of July last 58 joint stock companies were registered with an aggregate authorised capital of Rs. 126 lakhs as against 46 companies with an aggregate capital of Rs. 150 lakhs in the preceding month and 48 companies with Rs. 285 lakhs in the corresponding month of the preceding year. Bombay acounted for 9 companies with an authorised capital of Rs. 39 lakhs. Bengal for 24 companies with Rs. 34 lakhs, and the Punjab for 4 companies with Rs. 27 lakhs.

The largest flotation in July was the Pioneer Film Co., Lahore, with an authorised capital of Rs. 25 lakhs.

Ten companies limited by shares with an aggregate authorised capital of Rs. 100 lakhs having ceased work, went into liquidation or were dissolved or otherwise became defunct during the month of July 1929. Eight companies with an authorised capital of Rs. 15 lakhs that were in liquidation before July 1, 1929, were finally dissolved during this month.

There was a net increase of Rs. 11 lakhs in the authorised capital of the existing joint stock companies in India in the month of July 1929.

The Bombay Chronicle

TRADE & ENGINEERING SUPPLEMENT

BOMBAY, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1929. REGD. NEWSPAPER NO. B 1085.

VACANCIES ADVERTISED

ENGINEER SALESMAN:—Wanted as a sole representative in India by British Valve Manufacturers. One with knowledge of Chemical, Oil and Mining Industries preferred. Applications to Audley Engineering Co., Ltd., Newport, Shropshire, England.

ENGINEER MANAGER:—Wanted an Assistant Engineer Manager, with experience in Sanitary Works, on salary of Rs. 120—150 and conveyance allowance of Rs. 40, by R. N. Sanyal & Sons, Ltd., Engineers, Lucknow.

LIGHTING SUPERINTENDENT:—Applications are invited for the post of Lighting Superintendent to the Calcutta Corporation on a salary of Rs. 750—25—1,000, plus a conveyance allowance of Rs. 100. Required to take up appointment about March 1st, 1930.

ELECTRICAL ENGINEER:—An Electrical Engineer to take charge of a Power House Generator, 100 K.W. 440 volts is wanted, on a salary of Rs. 100 with free quarters and fuel, by the Krishna Sugar Works, Ltd., Padrauna, Gorakhpur District.

ENGINEER:—Wanted an Engineer at the Imperial Institute of Veterinary Research, Muktesar, on salary of Rs. 250—20—750. High standard of mechanical and technical qualifications. Applications to reach the Public Services Commission, Simla, before 30th September 1929.

FOREMAN:—Wanted an Assistant Foreman at the Ammunition Factory at Kirkee, on salary of Rs. 375—15—435—490 and free quarters. Must have served a recognized mechanical engineering apprenticeship. Applications to reach early, the Superintendent, Ammunition Factory, Kirkee.

MARINE ENGINEER:—Wanted Indian Chief Engineers, possessing Colonial Marine Engineer's Certificates, on salary of Rs. 500. Applications to Marine Superintendent, South Indian Railway, Mandapam.

LOCO DRIVERS:—Locomotive Engine Drivers, below age of 45, wanted by the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway. Applications to the Deputy Transportation Superintendent, Park Town, Madras.

JUNIOR ENGINEER:—A Junior Shift Engineer, capable of synchronizing and with knowledge of automatic voltage regulators, chain grate stokers, surface condensor and centrifugal pumps is wanted on a salary of Rs. 150. Applications to reach the Superintendent, Lucknow Municipal Water Works, Lucknow.

PATTERN MAKER:—Experienced Pattern Maker wanted at the Engineering College of the Benares Hindu University.

CLERK OF WORKS:—A Clerk of Works at Rawalpindi, wanted by Anderson and Asarpota, Architects, Lahore.

MISCROSCOPIST:—Wanted a Microscopist for 6 months from November 1st by the Cotton Research Laboratory, Lyallpur, applications to reach before 5th October, 1929.

STOCK VERIFIER:—A head stock verifier is wanted on the metre Gauge Section of the B. B. & C. I. Railway, with headquarters at Ajmere, salary of Rs. 250—300, applications to reach the Chief Auditor, Church Gate, Bombay, by September 26th, 1929.

HARBOUR MASTER:—A Harbour Master is wanted for the Port of Madras on a salary of Rs. 775—25—1,175. Applications to reach the Harbour Office, Madras, by 15th November 1929.

WIREMEN AND CABLE JOINTERS:—Six First Class Wire Men and Cable Jointers, pay Rs. 3 per day, are wanted by the Workshops and Machinery Division, Mettur Project, Mettur.

MECHANICS, CHARGEMEN:—Four First Class Mechanics with actual working experience on erection and maintenance of Construction Machinery on a salary of Rs. 100 and free quarters, are wanted by the Workshops and Machinery Division, Mettur Project, Mettur.

AVAILABLE FOR SALE

—oo—

Petter Portable Pumping Sets from State Engineer, Sangli.

66 foot Steam Launch at Calcutta from Director of Contracts, Army Headquarters before 16th November 1929.

Self Propelling Steam Hopper Barge of 600 tons capacity—from Chief Engineer, Bombay Port Trust.

Spinning Machinery and Power Plant from the Pulgaon Cotton Spinning, Weaving and Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Pulgaon, C. P.

Power Baling and Bruising Plant from Director of Agriculture, Poona, before 1st November 1929.

Motors with control gear, made by Vickers, Ltd., from the Agent, East Indian Railway, before 30th September, 1929.

PATENTS FOR SALE.

(1) Enteric Preparation of Ipecac Alkaloids.

(2) Improvements in Hatch Covers for Cargo Lighters, Barges and the like.

(3) Improvements relating to Buffers for Railway and like vehicles.

(4) Improvements relating to Locking Bar for coupling devices of Railway and like vehicles.

(5) Improvements in Steam Generators.

(6) Improved method of and means for supplying fuel to internal combustion Engines fitted with a super charger.

(7) Improved preparatory treatment of ores or metallurgical products.

(8) Improvements relating to couplings for railway and like vehicles.

(9) Process of destructive distillation of wood.

Smooth-on Iron Cement

The best and most effective Cement for preventing leakage in Pipe-Joints; it remedies Cracks, Holes and Porous places, incastings; Indispensable to Engineers, Workshop People, Iron Foundries.

Supplied in different grades according to the nature of the work and can be used for hot or cold work. Specially suitable for Irons, Steel, Brass, Copper, Lead, Aluminum, either alone or as a filling compound under the patch plate.

It is specially valuable for castings just to fill up the Pores and Holes. It assures tightness of Joints at all temperatures.

For prices and particulars apply to Sole Agents and Representatives in India :—

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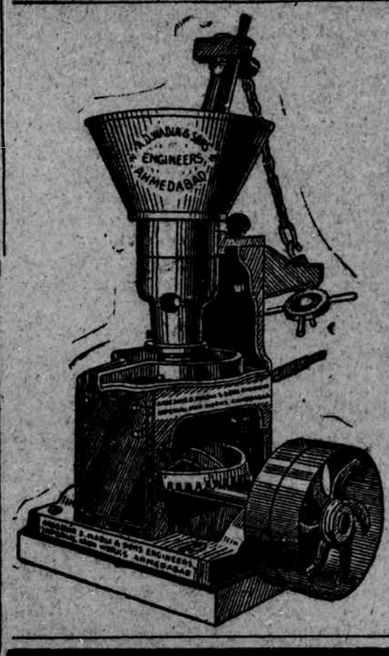
Old Custom House Road, Fort BOMBAY.



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Reliable and Durable

Manufactured by :—

ARDESHIR D. WADIA & SONS,

Apollo Street, Fort,

BOMBAY.

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INSURANCE.

Bombay Millowners' Association is anxious to help Indian Insurance Companies.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913. [REGD. NO. B 1678.]

INSURANCE.

Will Millowners put into practice their own receive to help Indian Insurance Companies ?

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

VOL. XVII NO. 223-- BOMBAY FRIDAY SEPTEMBER 20 1929 ONE ANNA

SHASTRIS AND MAULVIS ONCE AGAIN TROUNCED

—:o:—

Attempts to Whittle Down Provisions of Sarda Bill Fail

HILTON-YOUNG REPORT IN ASSEMBLY

SIMLA, Sept. 19.

Public galleries were crowded long before Assembly met to-day. Ladies Gallery was particularly packed owing to interest aroused by prospect of final passage of Sarda Bill to-day.

Lobbies were discussing exemption clause and attempts were being made to convert Government to accept some compromise.

Lobbies also expected a statement from Government publishing their cable to the Secretary of State last March on the subject of the East African situation.

Two short-notice questions were asked by Pandit Hridayanath Kunzru, and Sir Purshotamdas.

Sir Frank Noyce replied that Sir Samuel Wilson's report would be published simultaneously in England, East Africa and in India on 5th of October. As to the Hilton-Young Report, tentative decisions arrived at by the Government of India after consulting the Emigration Committee and leaders of various parties in the House and sent to the Secretary of State for India were being laid on the table of the House.

It was now intended to convene a meeting of the Emigration Committee at an early date to see if anything more could be done before the Wilson Report was published. After the publication of the Wilson Report it would be necessary to consult the Standing Emigration Committee on the Report soon after the publication of the Report so that His Majesty's Government might be at once informed of our views thereon. It was not possible for His Majesty's Government to defer consideration of the issue until the Assembly met at the next session but, it was most unlikely that any decision would be reached by Parliament before the Assembly had had an opportunity to record its views.—A. P.

ASSEMBLY AND EAST AFRICAN REPORT.

Pundit Kunzru:—Has the decision been arrived at after the consideration of the request of the Government of India to give the Assembly time to consider Sir Samuel Wilson's Report?

Sir Frank Noyce:—The date of publication was fixed by His Majesty's Government. The Government of India's Advice was that the report should be published at a time which will give the Assembly an opportunity to discuss it before the final decision is taken.

Mr. A. Rangaswami Iyengar:—May I know if the Home Government have given an undertaking to the Government of India that they will not come to a final decision on the Hilton-Young Report or Sir Samuel Wilson's Report before the Assembly could express its views upon them in the next session.

Sir Frank Noyce:—It is most unlikely that any decision will be reached by Parliament before the Assembly has had an opportunity to record its views.

Mr. Rangaswami:—That is only an expression of opinion. I am asking whether as a fact the Government of India have been informed by the Home Government that they will not take a decision before the Assembly has had opportunity of arriving at a decision.

Sir Frank Noyce:—I have given the member all the information I am at present in a position to give him.

Mr. Rangaswami Iyengar:—Am I to take it that no such undertaking is in the possession of the Government.

Sir Frank Noyce:—I have given the member all the information I am in a position to give.

DISCUSSION ON SARDA BILL.

Discussion on the Sarda Bill was then resumed.

There was considerable discussion on the amendment of Mr. Nilakanta Das for exemption under the Bill with the permission of a court in cases of hardships to girls not below twelve.

At this stage the President announced the receipt of a notice of a long amendment from Mr. Muktar Singh on the exemption clause to which he took strong exception as it was unfair to the House to make up its mind at such a short notice. If, however, it was the general desire of the House to consider the amendment he would have no objection to allow it. (Cries of "No".).

Pundit Nehru gave guarded support.

Sir James Crerar strongly opposed the amendment stating that the general law should have no ambiguity about it.

Mr. Jayakar also opposed the amendment as being too wide.

Mr. Amarnath Dutt supported the amendment.

By 61 votes against 24 the amendment was negatived.

REGISTRATION OF MARRIAGES.

The amendment of Mr. Thakurdas Bhargawa, a member of the Age of Consent Committee, for compulsory registration of marriages and for issue of marriage certificates in order to make the Bill more effective was lost.

Mr. Sesha Iyengar made an unsuccessful attempt to exempt from the operation of the Bill Brahmans and such other communities among whom post-puberty marriages are forbidden by religion or custom or both.

LAW OF ISLAM!

Mr. Shafi Daudi moved the exclusion of Moslems from its operation on the ground that it affected the personal law of the Muslims.

The Assembly at this stage adjourned for lunch.—

Mr. Shafi Daudi emphasised that his objection to the Bill was that it was against the Shariat. They must not punish a person who wanted to follow what Islamic Law had permitted him to do.

TAKE WARNING FROM AFGHANISTAN.

Mr. Mahomed Yakub, who was a member of the Age of Consent Committee, supported Mr. Shafi Daudi. He was in favour of the Bill so long as it did not affect any religion. After alluding to the upheaval in Afghanistan, Mr. Mahomed Yakub warned the Government that there might be agitation amongst Moslems in India if the Viceroy gave his assent to such a piece of legislation.

Mr. Sherwani gave wholehearted support to the Bill and opposed Mr. Shafi Daud's amendment. He affirmed that Islam had never sanctioned early marriages.

Mr. Sherwani proceeded to quote some more extracts and at this stage the President called Mr. Yakub to occupy the Chair. There was much laughter as Mr. Sherwani continued to quote Mr. Yakub, to which the latter, now in the Chair, could not retort.

Mr. Ghuznavi said that no case had been made out for inclusion of Mussalmans in the Bill.

Mr. Siddiqui opposed the amendment as the matter related to sociology, not religion. If Mr. Daudi attached such importance to the 'fatwas' of Maulvis why did he enter the Council despite the fatwa against Council entry?

Mr. Kabiruddin Ahmed amidst applause, moved the closure of the debate, which was carried by sixty-three votes to twentythree.

Thereafter the amendment to exclude Muslims from the operation of the Bill was put to the House and rejected by 71 votes to 16, the 16 votes including orthodox Muslim and Hindu votes.

The House then adjourned till Monday, so that the third reading stage of the Sarda Bill will come up next week. —A. P.

COMMOTION IN BARISAL

—:o:—

2000 Persons Rush to Jail Gate

SATIN'S BROTHER REFUSED INTERVIEW

BARISAL, Sept. 19.

The alarming condition of Sjt. Satin Sen created a commotion last night. About 2000 people assembled before the jail gate till midnight, shouting "Bande Mataram". The Secretary of the Congress Committee asked the Superintendent of the Jail to issue a bulletin on Sjt. Sen's health every two hours to which he replied Satin is not in immedate danger of death. The elder brother of Satin Sen and his wife who wanted to interview, see and attend on him were refused permission.

Sjts. Subhas Bose, J. M. Sen Gupta, and Dr. J. M. Das Gupta reached Barisal from Calcutta this morning. No interview has yet been arranged. As a sequel to the High Court order granting bail for Rs. 500, an application is to be moved before the District Magistrate this afternoon.—Free Press.

Alarming Condition of Satin Sen

BARISAL, Sept. 18.

Satin Sen's condition is alarming. The lower part of his body is reported to be without sensation up to the waist. He is said to be refusing diet and medicine.—Free Press.

LEADERS LEAVE FOR BARISAL

CALCUTTA, Sept. 18.

Mr. J. M. Sen Gupta, Sjt. Subhas Bose, Dr. J. M. Das Gupta and several members of the Hindu Maha Sabha has left for Barisal. It is also reported that Mr. Padamraj Jain, Secretary, Hindu Mahasabha has left Simla in connection with Satin Sen's hunger-strike.—Free Press.

A RUSE THAT FAILED

—:o:—

KRISHNAKUMAR MUKERJEE RELEASED

PATNA, Sept. 19.

Mr. Krishnakumar Mukerji who was arrested in Patna on the 12th instant in connection with the Lahore "Conspiracy" Case was released yesterday. He was taken to Lahore for identification but he was not identified and as there was no evidence against him he was brought back to Patna and released from Patna Jail.—Free Press.

SIR SAMUEL WILSON'S REPORT

SIMULTANEOUS PUBLICATION ON OCT. 5

LONDON, Sept. 18.

The Colonial Office announces that Sir Samuel Wilson's report of his recent visit to East Africa will be published simultaneously in England, East Africa, and India, on October 5th.—Reuter.

MR. MAXTON EXPELLED

—:o:—

LEAGUE AGAINST IMPERIALISM DECISION

LONDON, Sept. 18.

Mr. Saklatvala informs "Reuter" that there was a serious rupture between Mr. Maxton and the British section of the League against Imperialism, of which Mr. Maxton is the chairman. Mr. Maxton's speeches on India and Palestine in the capacity of the Chairman of the Independent Labour Party were regarded reactionary and Mr. Maxton therefore has been solemnly expelled from the League against Imperialism.—"Evening News" Special Cable.

MACSWINEY'S WIRE TO CALCUTTA MAYOR

JOINS IN GRIEF & PRIDE AT JATIN'S DEATH

CALCUTTA, Sept. 19.

The following telegram has been received by Mr. Sen Gupta, Mayor of Calcutta from Mary Macswiney, Cork, (Ireland).

"Family Terrence MacSwiney unites patriotic India in grief and pride on death of Jatindranath Das. Freedom will come."

UNWARRANTED

—:o:—

Punjab Council President's Action Condemned

NON-ADMISSION OF THE PRESS

LAHORE, Sept. 19

The Nationalist Press today make "strong condemnation of the most extraordinary and unwarranted action" of the Punjab Council President in excluding certain press representatives from the meeting of the Council "simply because the police wanted to keep them out."

The "Tribune" in the course of an editorial note enters, in the name of the entire Indian Press of the Province, a strong and emphatic protest against it.

"Pratap" one of the three papers whose representative was disallowed boycotts the publication of the report altogether and says such action of the Council President was all the more reprehensible as it was his exclusive jurisdiction to issue an admit to the Press representatives and in spite of the fact he is a non-official Indian President. "Pratap" will continue boycotting the proceedings so long as this ban on it remains.—Free Press.

HILTON YOUNG REPORT

—:o:—

Govt. of India's Tentative Views

CABLE TO SECRETARY OF STATE

SIMLA, Sept. 19.

Sir Frank Noyce laid on the table of the Assembly in reply to a short notice questions of Pandit Hirdayanath Kunzru and Sir Purshottamdas an important cable sent by the Government of India to the Secretary of State for India on 19th March last, expressing the Government of India's tentative views on the Hilton-Young Report. The cable ran:—

"EMINENTLY FAIR DOCUMENT."

"Hilton-Young Report has been examined and we now submit our views on the main points. It is an eminently fair document and we earnestly hope its basic principles will be accepted by His Majesty's Government and that the High Commissioner will be deputed to conduct inquiries and consultations on the terms suggested by the Commission. Our comments are as follows:—

CLOSER UNION.

(A) Size and influence of European settlers in Kenya create apprehension that in any scheme of closer union, their political ideals will profoundly affect the policy of the Central Authority established to co-ordinate the administration and policy in maters of common interest. For this reason, the plan of political coalescence, immediate or future, which would reduce the three territories of Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika to provinces of a unified State, exercising both Executive and Legislative powers, is open to the objection from Indian standpoint. But we are not opposed to the appointment of a Governor-General to co-ordinate native policy and administration of services like Customs and Transport on the understanding that it is recognised that:

(1) Such a step is not a prelude to full-fledged political Federation.

(2) Indians are adequately represented on the General Advisory Council which the Commission recommend should be set in East Africa and

(3) Headquarters of the Governor-General are located at a centre free from racial animosities.

Further if a Governor-General is appointed, his instrument of instruction should lay due emphasis on duty to enforce inter-racial justice in an impartial spirit and with a firm hand.

It is also suggested that the Indian point of view be represented on the Advisory Council proposed to be set up in London and an official Indian representatives should be asked to participate in periodical conferences which the Commission suggest should be held in London.

NATIVE POLICY.

(b) We gladly accept the principle of paramountcy of native interests subject to the condition that in practice the principle should not be interpreted and applied to discriminate against immigrants of a particular race.

LAND SETTLEMENT.

(c) Indian settlers should be free to share on equal terms with Europeans in any scheme of land settlement that may be inaugurated by the Government of Tanganyika after setting apart land to meet the requirements of natives. Whatever the position may have been in the past, in future Indian demand for land settlement in Tanganyika and probably also in the lowlands of Kenya, is bound to be substantial It is not suggested that financial facilities offered by His Majesty's Government to settlers from Great Britain, should be extended to Indians.

THE CIVILIZATION TEST.

(d) 'Association of Immigrant communities in responsibilities and trusteeship of Government'—We should like to emphasise that such an Association should not be confined to representatives of European settlers only but should include representatives of all Immigrant communities.

(e) The proposals of the Chairman of the Kenya Legislative Council are not acceptable to us, but we welcome the majority report as opening the door to satisfactory settlement or the vexed question of common versus communal electoral roll. The civilisation test is also approved in principle. On the question of replacing four officials by four members nominated to represent native interests stress should, we think, be laid on the need for treating Indians as eligible to represent Natives. It is, however, suggested that, if the extension of the experiment of replacing more officials by such representatives at some future date is contemplated, the effect of such an extension on the Indian. Representation should be carefully examined.

(f) We agree to the appointment of a High Commissioner for local investigations and discussions recommended by the Commission but attach great importance to allowing the Government of India to send a representative to East Africa to assist local Indians to represent their views to the High Commissioner. This is in continuation of our telegram dated the 14th ultimo.—A. P.

MOSCOW VARSITY STUDENT AS WITNESS

"WITHDRAW MR. JAMES FROM CASE"!

Accuseds' Retort to Crown Counsel

MEERUT, Sept. 19.

The Magistrate passed orders this morning on accused Alwe's petition requesting for leave to enable him to make medical arrangements for his sick wife at Ratnagiri. The Magistrate admitted the circumstances were such that the concession was justifiable. Accordingly he granted leave to accused Alwe to proceed to his home at Ratnagiri for making some arrangements for his wife who was ill.

The conditions he imposed were that the accused should remain in the custody of police escort, remain represented in the Court and should not cancel his representation and return at the latest on October 11.

MAGISTRATE THANKED.

Mr. Chakravarti, Defence Advocate, thanked the Court for this unprecedented concession.

Mr. Sinha added that by passing this order the Magistate had displayed a human touch which authorities in other places would do well to follow.

The proceedings were enlivened towards the afternoon when Mr. Langford James conducted the cross-examination of Mr. Ferozdin Mansur who was present in the court having been served with summons to produce a letter alleged to have been written to him by accused P. C. Joshi.

DESAI'S LETTER TO SINHA.

With reference to yesterday's notice served on Mr. Sinha by the Prosecution requiring him to produce the original letter alleged to have been received by him in 1925 from the accused M. G. Desai, Mr. Sinha filed an application to-day.

Mr. Langford James objected to Mr. Sinha's reading out the application and also objected to any statement of facts which related Mr. Sinha except on oath. The Crown Counsel suspected that by reading the application aloud Mr. Sinha wanted to purvey its contents to the press.

Mr. Sinha replied that serious charges had been made against him. and he had to clear his position. As for the publication of the contents of his application, he had neither an agency nor the inclination to publish it. If any accused chose to write a letter to Mr. Langford James, asked Mr. Sinha, would it be proper for anyone to suggest that Mr. Langford James should walk out of the case.

NO RECOLLECTION.

The Magistrate read the concluding paragraph of Mr. Sinha's application which submitted that Mr. Sinha had no recollection of having received any letter from Desai.

Mr. Langford James pointed out that he did not mean to insinuate that Mr. Sinha had any precious knowledge of the case, but Mr. Sinha had said yesterday that the notice received by him put him in a delicate position. He had, however, now received Mr. Sinha's assurance that he did not have previous knowledge of the case and he would certainly withdraw his words if Mr. Sinha had taken them in a different light from that in which he intended them.

WITHDRAW JAMES FROM CASE

Dange, accused, pressed for adjournment at 3 p.m. to-day as, he said, they (accused) also wanted to issue a notice to Mr. Langford James and draft a memorial to the Governor to withdraw Mr. James from the case. Dange alleged he had previous knowledge of the case (Laughter in Court). Dange added they wanted to inspect their search list and collect materials for issuing such a notice.

Philip Spratt, accused, supported Dange's request.

Mirajkar, accused, also supporting Dange said Mr. Langford James had commented on some of his speeches.

The Court at this stage said that adjournment of the case could not be granted. Accused could collect materials on Saturday which was an exhibit day.—

A MEMBER OF COMMUNIST PARTY.

Great interest was evinced when Mr. Ferozdin Mansur, Assistant editor "Kirti" was examined as a Court witness. When shown a photographed copy of a letter alleged to have been written to him by the accused P. C. Joshi, the witness said that he had never received such a letter, and therefore, he could not provide the Court with the original. Witness, cross-examined by Mr. Langford James, admitted that he was a member of the Communist Party. Witness said that he could not identify Joshi's hand-writing. He had received one or two letters from him, the last one being nine or ten months ago. He said that now he had forgotten Joshi's hand-writing. He had known the accused Dange for two years. He had some times received letters from him.

Mr. Langford James: One or two, two or three, or three or four?

Mansur: I do not remember.

Mr. Langford James then asked Mr. Mansur to read aloud a letter, which, he said, was signed S. A. Dange and witness did so. The letter said 'inter alia' "My friend Ferozedin Mansur is coming to see you" etc.

Mr. Langford James said that it was a letter of introduction from Dange for Mr. Mansur.

Witness, further cross-examined, stated that it might have been written by Dange or some one else. He did not know. Witness admitted that he knew Muzaffar Ahmed. He had never received any letter from him.

In his deposition, witness stated that he had been to Russia and had studied in the Moscow University. Witness had not thought of destroying the British Government in India and establishing a Proletariat dictatorship there.

Counsel: Can you swear to that?

Witness: Yes.

Crown Counsel next showed a cover to witness which Mr. Mansur admitted was in his hand-writing.

Witness admitted that Muzaffar Ahmed was also a member of the Communist Party. He was not sure whether Mirajkar, Nimbkar and Dange were members of the Party but he thought Shaukat Usmani was a member. He was not certain whether Majid was a member.

I PREFER TO BE SILENT.

Mr. Langford James: Is the Communist Party in India a section of the Communist International?

Mr. Mansur: I prefer to be silent.

DUTCH MAIL PLANE LEAVES FOR AKYAB.

CALCUTTA, Sept. 19.

The Dutch East Indies aeroplane carrying mails which left Barrauli (Allahabad) at five o'clock this morning arrived at Dum Dum at 12-30 p.m. and after circling round it, left for Akyab.—A. P.

SHIPPING.

P.&O. British India
(Incorporated in England.)
MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE

P. & O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES, (CALLING AT MALTA EVERY ALTERNATE WEEK).

Date.	Steamers.		Tons.
1929			
21 Sept.	Rajputana ..	ALL	16,518
28 „	Morea* ..		10,946
5 Oct.	Viceroy of India		19,648
12 „	Mantua* ..	VESSELS	10,946
19 „	Kaisar-i-Hind		11,518
26 „	Ranpura ..		16,601
2 Nov.	Razmak ..		10,602
9 „	Maloja x ..		20,837
16 „	Ranchi ..		16,650
23 „	Macedonia*..		11,120
30 „	Morea ..		10,954
7 Dec.	Naldera x ..	NOW SAIL	16,088
14 „	Viceroy of India ..		19,649
21 „	Rawalpindi*		16,611
28 „	Kaisar-i-Hind	DIRECT	11,518
1930			
4 Jan.	Narkunda x .		16,572
11 „	Razmak ..		10,602
18 „	Rajputana*..	FROM	16,568
25 „	Ranchi ..		16,650
1 Feb.	Mooltan x ..		20,847
8 „	Morea ..		10,954
15 „	Mantua* ..	BOMBAY	10,946
22 „	Viceroy of India ..		19,000
1 Mar.	Maloja x ..		20,837
8 „	Kaisar-i-Hind		11,518
15 „	Razmak@ ..	WITHOUT	10,602
22 „	Ranpura ..		16,601
29 „	Naldera x ..		16,088
5 Apr.	Ranchi ..		16,650
12 „	Rawalpindi*		16,619
17 „	Morea(Extra).	TRAN-	10,946
19 „	Razmak ..	SHIPMENT	10,602
26 „	Malwa* ..		11,000
26 „	Narkunda*..		16,572
3 May.	Viceroy of India ..	AT	19,648
10 „	Rajputana*..	ADEN	16,568
17 „	Kaisar-i-Hind		11,518
24 „	Mooltan x ..		20,847
31 „	Macedonia ..		11,120

All sailings are subject to alteration without notice.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

@ To Marseilles only.

*Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

x Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

FIRST and SECOND Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail steamer during the period, commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S. S. "MACEDONIA" on the 31st May 1930 and terminating with the steamer due in Bombay on the 20th September 1930. The fares will be as follows:—

	1st Saloon.	2nd Saloon.
To London and back by Sea ..	£105	£75
To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train across France in both directions ..	£120	£90
To Marseilles and back ..	£100	£72

The accommodation allotted will be the best available at time of application.

SINGLE BERTH CABINS.

There will be no extra charge for Single Berth Cabins between 1st June and 18th January.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS. BOMBAY TO PORT SAID AND PLYMOUTH. WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT PORT SUDAN, MALTA, and/or TANGIER

Date about.	Steamers.		Tons.
1929			
29th Nov. ..	Dumana	..	8,427
19th Dec. ..	Domala	..	8,422
1930			
3rd Apr. ..	Dumana	..	8,427
24th „ ..	Domala	..	8,442

These two vessels are only one class ships. Fares as follows:—

	Single.	Return.
Bombay to Plymouth. A	£64	£112
B	£60	£105
C	£56	£98

SHIPPING.

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi, via Coast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:—

Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & Co., Agents.
Ballard Estate Bombay

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

1929.		
26th Sept.	Kiderpore ..	Straits, China and Japan
27th „	Macedonia*	Colombo, Straits Chin and Japan
11th Oct.	Naldera ..	Australia.
25th „	Rawalpindi.	Colombo, Straits China and Japan
8th Nov.	Narkunda ..	Australia.
22nd „	Rajputana..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan.
6th Dec.	Mooltan ..	Australia.
20th „	Mantua ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan.
1930		
3rd Jan.	Maloja ..	Colombo and Australia.
17th „	Macedonia. .	Colombo, Straits China & Japan.
31st „	Naldera ..	Colombo and Australia.
14th Feb.	Rawalpindi..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan
28th „	Narkunda ..	Colombo and Australia.
28th Mar.	Mooltan ..	Colombo and Australia.
25th April	Maloja ..	Colombo and Australia.

* Cargo only.

HOLIDAY EXCURSION TICKETS TO AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

Holiday Excursion Return Tickets can be issued in the First Saloon only at the following fares from Bombay.

To Fremantle	£74
Adelaide	£76
Melbourne	£78
Sydney	£80
Brisbane	£82
Auckland or Wellington (N. Z.)	£100 via Sydney

Periods of availability 16 Weeks. Sailings approximately every month.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

1929		
20th Sept.	Varsova ..	Busrah viaKarachi
21st ',	Chakla ..	Karachi via Porebunder Dwarka and C Mandvf.
23rd Sept.	Vita ..	Karachi via P'Oka & O. Mandvi
25th .,	Barpeta ..	Busrah via Mangrole, Verawal Karachi&Persian Gulf Ports.
25th , about 14th Oct.	Khandalla . Ellora ..	East & South Africa. Mombassa and Zanzibar.

REDUCED FARES.

First Class return tickets to Mombasa available for three months are now issued by the East Africa Line of steamers. Return fare Rs. 500|- only. Apply for particulars to the undersigned.

There will be sailings to Karachi on Monday, Wednesdays, Thursday| Fridays and Saturday, every week. The departure of the Karachi|Gulf mail on Thursday or Friday is dependent upon the arrival of the in ward English mail.

Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by Thurs.-Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamer or through passengers to Busrah.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO., Ballard Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING

NYK LINE

FOR SINGAPORE, CHINA & JAPAN

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive.	Leave.
@TokushimaMaru.	5976	18 Sept.	28 Sept.
Kashima Maru ..	10000	....	@2 Oct.
Sado Maru ..	5838	30 Sept.	14 Oct.
Hakone Maru ..	10500	....	@16 „
*Tottori Maru ..	5973	16 Oct.	28 Oct.
Suwa Maru ..	10700	....	@30Oct.
Awa Maru ..	602	30 Oct.	13 Nov.
Fushimi Maru ..	11000	....	@13Nov

* Do not carry passengers.
@ From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseille
Kitano Maru ..	8000	3 Oct.	20 Oct.
Haruna Maru ..	10500	17 Oct.	3 Nov.
Kamo Maru ..	8000	31 Oct.	17 Nov.

FROM ORIENT TO SAN FRANCISCO

Steamers.	Tons.	From Hongkong	From Kobe.
Taiyo Maru ..	22000	Maiden 16 Oct.	24 Oct.
Tenyo Maru ..	22000	30 Oct.	6 Nov.

Other are Orient-Seattle, South-American (East and West Coast) and Japan Australia Services.

Reduced combined through fares.

Cheapest Round-the-World tour rates and other fares, full particulars on which are furnished on application to—

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Canada Building, Hornby Rd. Bombay
Phone No. 20279, 23738.
Telegrams:—"YUSEN."

INSURANCE

Western India LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD. Satara City.

PRE-EMINENT among INDIAN COMPANIES at the age of 13. Fou th Valuation at the end of 1926.

UNSURPASSED BONUS
Bonus per 1000 p.a.
W. Life End
Rs. 22-1/2 Rs. 18
Strongest Reserves ! !
(1) Life Assurance Fund. Rs. 10 64,993.
(2) Total undivided Reserve Rs. 3,42,170.
RATIO of (2) to (1) 32 per cent.

NO OTHER COMPANY in INDIA can show EQUAL RESULTS.
For agency and other particulars please apply.

ULCERINE (Regd.)

Without operation, cures—Piles, Fistula, Carbuncle, Whitlow, Gangreue, Boils, Foul Ulcer etc., on application. Instantly relieves pain of poisonous Boils and Sores, draws out all pus magically. Even operated wounds of any extent healed in a weak. It is taken also internally as best blood purifier. Cure guaranteed. Phial Rs. 1-4. Postage extra.

Ask free booklet to
NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi, Bengal.
Agents: J. Tirath and Co., Bunder Road., Karachi.
Kemp and Co., Charni Road, Bombay.
Tel. Add: "Ulcer" Kandi.

DOUBLE THE NUMBER

ATANK NIGRAH PILLS

Spend 16 annas and you get 32.

To cure Constipation, Brain-fag and urinal disorders.

Ask for Price list. Bombay Office: Kalbadevi Road

The ATANK NIGRAH PHARMACY, Jamnagar (Kathiawar

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

th ... your WANTS here on payment of

Rupee ONE

... Five Twenty Words AND ONE ANNA

... each additional word

...:—CASH with order

INSTRUCTIONS.

...e full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

...dvertisers who do not wish their ...mes and addresses published ...ll be given a box number. The ...words "Apply Box No. —Advertisement Department, "Bombay ...ronicle," to be paid for

...nswers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number——Advertisement Department, "Bombay ...ronicle" Office, Bombay.

...claimed replies to advertisements ...e destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—SPECIAL and DISTRICT AGENTS, throughout Bombay Presidency on liberal commission. Apply: CALCUTTA INSURANCE LTD., 15, Hare Street, Calcutta.

WANTED—ENERJETIC AGENTS to sell our Best Imperial Dust and Beauty Brand Packets, Terms Liberal. Apply to The BABE BRAND INDIA TEA COY, Coimbatore. R1891

WANTED—AGENTS for sale of "Bombay Chronicle Daily and Sunday Editions at Dhulia. Apply for particulars to the Manager, the "Bombay Chronicle," P. O. Box No. 322, Bombay.

WANTED—A LITHOGRAPHER Apply stating salary required with samples of litho works SHUNMUGHA VELASAM PRESS, Ambasamudram S. I. R. A 1883

MATRIMONIAL

WANTED— a HUSBAND for a Saraswat-Shet born girl aged 13, Vania preferred. The girl is at Byndoor near Bhatkal Steamer station. Apply to Venkatram M. B., Byndoor now teacher Bilishire School at Koppa P. O. Thagarthi Shimoga Dt. Sagar Tq. M R 1894

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENT.

THE GWALIOR SUN BRAND PORTLAND CEMENT

Surpasses all the requirements of the British standard Specification and is certified by Government Test House, Alipore to be cement of a high order and recommended for all classes of work. All enquiries and orders will have our best attention.

YUSUF BUILDING,
Jhaveri Street, Fort, Bombay.
Tel. No. 21934.

PROFESSIONS.

AS A MARK OF GRATITUDE, I announce that I have been cured of unsightly red patches under the skin of my right hand of thirteen months' duration, by Dr. C. K. Chan (M.D., Hom; F.C.P.S. (Call), of Clinique De Chine, 14th Street, Foras Road, Bombay 8, within three weeks. I had previously tried my medicines and treatments without any relief; hence I publish these facts that many may benefit by his treatment should any case have proved hopeless. A. F. DIXON, Marine Engineer, Foras Road, Bombay.

HOUSES AND FLATS TO LET.

TO LET—PROPERTY with several buildings and fine paved compound suitable for Cinema Film Co. or Factory at Chinchpokli, Parel Road, on tram line. Write to or see SUPERINTENDENT, Lady Northcote Hindu Orphanage, No. 3, Chawpati Road. C 1884

LOAN.

18000 RUPEES LOANS without interest for 10 years granted. New applicants' enlistment continued as per concession rate till 28th October, 1929. Next date for granting loan fixed 31st October, 1929. Ask list of loans distributed and rules. Agents wanted. THE BANKING & INDUSTRIAL SYNDICATE, LTD., Bombay 2. L 32711

PUBLIC NOTICES.

SOUTH INDIAN RAILWAY COMPANY, Ltd.
(Incorporated in England.)

WANTED—INDIAN CHIEF ENGINEERS, possessing Colonial Marine Engineer's Certificates on a consolidated pay of Rs. 500 which includes messing charges as well. Apply in own handwriting to MARINE SUPERINTENDENT, South Indian Railway, Mandapam. 32347

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions, beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Codicil of NAZARALLI GIGABHAI, of Bombay, Khoja Mahomedan Inhabitant, a Merchant, residing at Dongri, without the Fort of Bombay ..... Deceased.

(1) Bai JANBAI, widow of Nazaralli Gigabhai, the deceased abovenamed, of Bombay, Khoja Mahomedan Inhabitant, without occupation, residing at Dongri, without the Fort of Bombay; (2) HUSSEIN KARMALI, of Bombay, Khoja Mahomedan Inhabitant, a Merchant, residing at Dongri, without the Fort of Bombay, and (3) JANMAHMAD NANJI, of Mahuva District Kathiawad, Khoja Mahomedan Inhabitant, a Merchant, at present temporarily residing at Dongri, without the Fort of Bombay, all being the Executors named in the Codicil, dated 14th November, 1928, of the abovenamed deceased ..Petitioners.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness Sir NORMAN WRIGHT KEMP, Knight, Ag. Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, this Sixth day of September in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-nine and in the Twentieth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

R. B. PATEL, Prothonotary and Senior Master.

E. FAHEY.

The 6th day of September, 1929.
Messrs. DIVEKAR & POPATLAL, Petitioners' Attorneys. 32876

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions, beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of JAMIETLAL PRANJIVANDAS, of Surat, Hindu Inhabitant, living upon the income of his property, residing at Gopipura, High Road, Surat, in the Surat District of the Bombay Presidency ..... Deceased.

CHANDULAL VAJUBHAI DIVAN, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, one of the Executors of the last Will and Testament of the abovenamed deceased Jamietlal Pranjivandas, Solicitor, High Court, Bombay, residing at Girgaon Back Road, C. P. Tank, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness Sir NORMAN WRIGHT KEMP, Knight, Acting Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, this Fourth day of September in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-nine, and in the Twentieth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

R. B. PATEL Prothonotary and Senior Master.

E. FAHEY.

The 4th day of September, 1929.
Messrs. DAPHTARY FERREIRA & DIVAN, Petitioner's Attorneys. 32877

SYNTHETIC DIAMONDS.

Surpass real ones in all respects. Especially in lustre hardness. Have withstood the test of fire, file and Acids. Cuts glass like real Diamonds.

Price Rs. 10, per carat. Catalogue free.

WILLIAM GRIFTH & Co., 104, China Bazaar Road, MADRAS

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

INSOLVENCY NO. 1260 OF 1927.

Re: SORABSHAW DORABJI COOPER, of Bombay, residing at Sleater Road, Grant Road ..... An Insolvent.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the abovenamed Insolvent has applied to the Court for his discharge and that the Court has fixed the 3rd December, 1929, at 11-15 a.m. for hearing the application.

Dated this 18th day of September, 1929.

K. A. BHOJWANI, Insolvency Registrar. 32878

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act VII of 1913 and the Malabar Timber Company Ltd. having its registered office at Medows Street within the Fort of Bombay (in Liquidation).

KARIMBHOY SHAMSUDDIN, a firm, carrying on business at Godhra and at Khoka Bazar outside the Fort of Bombay .. .. Petitioners.

and

H. H. WADIA ..... Liquidator.

LET, all parties concerned attended at 11-15 o'clock in the forenoon (Standard time) on the 2nd day of October, 1929, before the Hon'ble the Judge hearing Company matters in Chambers on the hearing of an application on the part of the Liquidator of the Malabar Timber Company abovenamed (in liquidation) for an order that the several persons named in the second column of the schedule to the affidavit in support of this summons being respectively contributories of the abovenamed Company, may be ordered to pay to the said Liquidator on or before 31st day of October, 1929, the several sums set opposite their respective names in the sixth column of the said schedule, such sums being the amounts due from the said several persons respectively as contributories in respect of the call of Rs. 7|- per share at present made by the said Liquidator and that the Liquidator's costs of and incidental to this application and the order to be thereon made be costs in the winding up.

Dated this 17th day of September, 1929.

K. Me I KEMP.
JAMSEDJI RUSTOMJEE AND DEVIDAS.
Liquidator's Attorneys.

This Summons was obtained by Messrs. Jamsedji Rustomji and Devidas, attorneys for the Liquidator.

The affidavit of N. B. Kale solemnly affirmed on the 16th day of September, 1929, will be used in support of this summons.

To,
The Contributories of the Malabar Timber Co. Ltd., (in Liquidation).

32871

AUCTION SALE.

GANDHI & CO.

SALE THIS DAY AT 4-30 P.M. (S. T.).

AUCTION SALE OF THE RIGHT, TITLE AND INTEREST OF THE MORTGAGOR IN PROPERTY SITUATE AT KUMBHARWADA STREET.

Messrs. Gandhi & CO. Auctioneers, will under instructions from Sheth Khimji Tokersey the Transferee of Mortgage and on account and at the risk of Chandulal Manilal Virchand the Mortgagor in pursuance of the power of sale contained in the Indenture of Mortgage dated the 10th May 1928 made between the Mortgagor of the one part and Valli Mahomed Aba of the other part and the Transfer of Mortgage dated 19th April 1929 made between Valli Mahomed Aba the Transferor of the one part and the said Transferee of Mortgage of the other part sell by public auction the Right, Title and Interest of the Mortgagor in the undermentioned Immoveable Property on Friday the 20th September 1929 at 4-30 p. m. (S. T.) on the premises.

All that piece of Government land together with dwelling house situate at Kumbharwada Street outside the Fort and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 79—2/9 square yards or thereabouts and registered under Collector's Rent Roll No. 4275 Cadestral Survey No. 4028 of Bhuleshwar Division Collector's last Rent Roll No. 9720 Old Survey No. 2/164 and New Survey No. 5623 and assessed by Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under "C" Ward No. 7681 Street No. 32.

For further Particulars and Conditions of Sale, please apply to Mr. D. R. Gandhi, Bond Writer, at his Office at Null Bazar or to the Undersigned.

GANDHI & CO.

Messrs. BENNETT & CO.

SALE WILL TAKE PLACE AT OUR ROOMS.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVABLE PROPERTY AT LANOVLA.

Under instructions from Messrs. MERWANJI KOLA & CO., Attorneys for the Mortgagee and on account and at the risk of Mr. Sorabji Cursetji Wadia, the Mortgagor. Messrs. BENNETT & CO will (THIS DAY) FRIDAY, the 20th instant at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) sell by Public Auction at their Rooms:—

LOT NO. 2.—All that piece of land together with the messuage, tenements, buildings or two bunglows standing thereon and known as Wadia House and Woodside Cottage, situate in the village of Lanovla, sub-district of Maval, admeasuring about 4,800 sq. yards, forming a portion of the plot of land bearing Revision Survey No. 108, Entry No. 126 and admeasuring 5 acres 30 gunthas and assessed at Rs. 2 and bounded on the East by the road to Sakar Pathar, on the North by Government land forming Lanovla wood, and on the South and West by the property of M. M. Murzban.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messers. MERWANJI KOLA & CO., Attorneys for the Mortgagee or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

MESSRS. MISTRY & CO.

AN OPPORTUNITY TO THE LOVERS OF QUEEN ANNA AND JACOBEAN HIGH CLASS FURNITURE.

AUCTION SALE on SUNDAY, the 22nd instant at 10-30 A.M. (S.T.) at 12, Bruce Street, Fort, of Iwell made complete Jacobean, Queen Anna and plain latest style dining, drawing and bedroom furniture, rich leather, velvet and tapestry, upholstered Chesterfield and drawing-room suites, gramophone, singer machine, hall lamp and clocks, steel ice chest, plateware, etc.

Property on view and catalogues are ready.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE CELEBRATED MONARCH
OF
MAHTAMA MYSTERY
The One and Only Clairvoyant
Dr. ALVARO
Will Present
TO-MORROW

Most gigantic unprecedented and unequalled show of 1001 mystery ever staged in Bombay during recent years, most Astounding, sensational and nerve wrecking, Psychic Phenomena in which Dr. Alvaro comes under cataleptic condition and invites the sceptics, scientists etc., etc. He will drive long nails through his flesh and bones.

How is this possible ? Seeing is Believing !

Commencing From TO-MORROW
At Bombay's Premier Picture Palace
Krishna Cinema
DUBASH THEATRE, New Charni Road.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
6-30 and 10 p.m.
100 % TALKING
CHINATOWN NIGHTS
WITH
100 P.C. TALKING 100 P.C.
Starring:
WALLACE BEERY
WARNER OLAND
FLORENCE VIDOR
Adapted from the Thrilling Novel "Tong War."

EMPIRE THEATRE
6-30 and 10 p.m.
CONTINUED SECOND WEEK
OWING TO ENORMOUS SUCCESS.
THE IMANOFF QUARIETTE
The Marvellous Viennese Dancers
The above artists will appear daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. shows.
IN CONJUNCTION WITH
HULA
Featuring:
CLARA BOW
EXTRA CINEMA SHOW AT 8-15 p.m.

The whole City was terrified
WHY ! BECAUSE !
They heard some dreadful news of
THE HAUNTED HOUSE!
THE MIDNIGHT MISTERY!!
FLYING OF HUMAN BEINGS!!!
For full details see our
To-morrow's Chronicle.

THE CAPITOL
THE LAST DAY
At 6-30 & 10 P. M.
The Stars of "The Big Parade"
JOHN GILBERT
RENEE ADOREE
in the M.-G.-M. Picture
THE SHOW
TO-MORROW
The Popular Star
IVOR NOVELLO
in the
CHARMING ROMANCE
THE
GALLANT HUSSAR

THE GLOBE
To-day and Throughout
NEXT WEEK
AT 3, 5, 7, 9 and 11 P. M.
THE MAMMOTH
FUNERAL PROCESSION
OF
JATIN DAS
SEE
Calcutta pays last homage to late JATINDRANATH DAS

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL COURT.

—:o:—

CONTROL OF 'BIDI' MANUFACTURER.

The Bombay Municipal Corporation at its meeting held on Thursday afternoon considered the fourth report of the Public Health Committee regarding the withdrawal of the criminal prosecutions against the 'Bidi' manufacturers and the determination of the Corporation's future policy on the question. The Sub-Committee specially appointed by the Public Health Committee had recommended that the minimum air space to be provided for each Bidi turner should be reduced from 200 cubic feet to 90 cubic feet. The Committee set aside this suggestion of the Sub-committee and recommended.

That the standard of minimum 200 c.ft. air space proposed by the Commissioner should be approved and that he should be requested to enforce without further delay the provisions of the Municipal Act relating to the licensing of 'Bidi' trade on the 'Bidi' shop-keepers as more than seven years have elapsed since the Act was amended so as to bring the trade under Municipal control.

As regards the grievances of the 'Bidi' merchants arising out of the control exercised by the Collector of Excise under the Tobacco Act, the Committee are in complete agreement with the Sub-Committee in the recommendations made by them for remedying the same. The Committee see no reason why the Collector should not devise ways and means for making his control less irksome to the merchants than what it is at present. The Committee beg therefore to recommend that the Corporation should write to Government requesting them to remove the hardships of the 'Bidi' merchants as suggested by the Sub-Committee".

Dr. S. P. Mehta moved that the recommendations of the Public Health Committee be adopted. The motion was carried.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, Sept. 18.

Java Sugar Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25 C and F Calcutta
Oct-Dec per cwt 12|5-1|4
Jan-March per cwt 12|8-1|4
Java Sugar Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25 C and F Bombay
Oct-Dec per cwt 12|6-1|2
Java Sugar Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25 C and F Karachi
Oct-Dec per cwt 12|7

Bombay & City Suburbs

—:o:—

TO-DAY.

S. S. "Viceroy of India" with mails from London of September 5 due at 6 a.m.

SATURDAY, Sept. 21.

S. S. "Rajputana" with English mails sails at 1 p.m.

Bombay Women's Conference, Malabari Memorial Hall, Gamdevi, 4 p.m., Mrs. Sundrabai Sirur presiding.

BANK RATE UNCHANGED.

The Imperial Bank of India rate of Interest on Demand Loans on Government Paper remains unchanged at 5 per cent.

PORT TRUST DOCKS STAFF UNION.

The Bombay Port Trust Docks Staff Union was registered on 12th inst. under the Indian Trade Unions Act of 1926.

BOMBAY PROVINCIAL CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

A special meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held to-day (Friday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Congress Office.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

The outward P. and O. mail steamer "Macedonia" with the mails from London of the 12th instant arrived at Port Said at 10 a.m. on the 18th instant and left there at 3-30 p.m. the same day.

RASHTRIYA STREE SABHA.

A public meeting of ladies will be held to-day (Friday) at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall, Sandhurst Road, to express sorrow at the death of Jatin Das. Shrimatee Avantikabai Gokle will preside.

A MISSING BOY.

A boy of 12 years by name Venkataraman alias Chamu is again missing since Thursday last. The undersigned will be thankful to any one giving information as to his whereabouts—K. A. P. Iyer, 68 Elavia Building, B.B. and C.I. Matunga, Bombay.

STUDENTS' LEAGUE.

The examiner, Mr. Vaidya Raman selected Mr. A. M. Thariani's essay to be the best of all the essays submitted in the April-May Essay Competition held under the auspices of the above League on "My Ideal of a Thorough Indian".

BROTHERHOOD CHESS TOURNAMENT.

A Chess Tournament open to members of the Bombay Students' Brotherhood has been arranged, entries for which should be sent to the Hon. Secretaries on or before 25th inst.

TO MEET MRS. KAMALADEVI CHATTOPADHYA.

To meet Mrs. Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya returning from her European tour, there will be a "Social Gathering" under the auspices of the Kanara Saraswat Association and the Saraswat Mahila Samaj. today (Friday, the 20th instant, at 7 p.m. (S.T.) in the Association Hall, Gamdevi. All the members of the Community—both ladies and gentlemen are cordially invited to attend with their friends.

POSTAL NOTICES.

Mails for Porbunder Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Tanga, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira and L. Marquis per S. S. "Khandalla" will be closed at the General Post Office at 12-0 noon on Wednesday the 25th inst. Correspondence for Mauritius, Reunion, Madagascar Ports, Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.

Superscribed unregistered mails for Italy and Austria per S. S. "Pilsna" will be closed at the General Post Office at 9-0 a.m. on Wednesday the 25th inst.

PLAGUE IN SOUTHERN REGISTRATION DISTRICT.

—:o:—

The epidemic has been prevalent in all the four districts of the Division since January, 1929, but the districts of Belgaum and Dharwar have been the worst affected. The total number of attacks and deaths recorded in these two districts upto the end of August last was 1,782—1,844 and 3,079—1,824 respectively. The number in the other two districts was, comparatively, very low. 66—49 and 181—109 attacks and deaths were registered in the Bijapur and Kanara Districts. Of the 62 circles of the Division 36 circles were affected, equivalent to 58 per cent. Out of the total number of 4,738 villages 230 or 5 per cent. were affected.

LINSEED OIL

London, Sept. 18.

Linseed Oil naked London cwt
43 Oct-Dec Delivery Paid and Sellers.
43 Jan-April Delivery Sellers.

ALLEGED DEFALCATION

—:o:—

CHASHIER OF WHITEAWAY LAIDLAW & CO, IN TROUBLE

The Bombay Police arrested Francis Joseph D'Souza, a cashier employed in Whiteaway Laidlaw & Co. on Wednesday evening on a charge of criminal breach of trust. D'Souza is alleged to have misappropriated large sums of money belonging to the company amounting to thousands of rupees.

The accused was placed before the Chief Pfesidency Magistrate on Thursday by Inspector Hurst of the C.I.D. for remand into police custody till October 3rd.

The accused was a cashier in the firm of Messrs. Whiteaways and was in charge of receiving moneys on account of cash sales. This amount was entered in the cash sales sheet and the whole amount so received was handed over to the accused at the end of the day.

The accused is alleged to have not entered the full amount received on the cash sales sheet and had misappropriated the balance which was usually Rs. 40 to Rs. 50 per day which in course of time ran into thousands of rupees. The exact amount said to be misappropriated exceeds Rs. 10,000.

The accused was arrested on a complaint lodged with the police by the manager of Whiteaway Laidlaw & Co.

The remand application was granted.

BIG OPIUM HAUL

—:o:—

CHINAMEN RELEASED ON BAIL AND CASH SECURITY

Khan Saheb Cama of the Excise Department placed before the Chief Presidency Magistrate Loon Sen (alias Ah Loon) and his brother Kam Sen (alias Ah Kem) on a remand application.

On receipt of information the officer watched the accused residing at Mazagaon and on the 18th instant raided their rooms The accused were found cutting up opium balls and manufacturing "chandool".

The wives of the accused, it is alleged, were helping in the process. The balls of contraband opium were laid out on a carpet and was being cut up, while some were placed on a vessel over a "sigree" in a room which they had locked from inside and which was forced open by the Excise officials and Opium worth Rs. 50,000 was recovered.

Both the accused were ordered to be released on a bail of personal security for Rs. 2,000 and cash security for the same amount.

Latest Cotton Quotations

—:o:—

NEW YORK FUTURES
1 POINT DOWN
JANUARY.

NEW YORK.

New York, Sept. 19.

Previous Closing Rate	18.81
To-day's Opening Rate	18.78
Difference	—.03
To-day's Closing Rate	18.80
Difference	—.01

LIVERPOOL

Liverpool, Sept. 19.

Previous Closing Rate	9.97
To-day's Opening Rate	9.94
Difference	—.03
To-day's Closing	9.94
Difference	—.03

LONDON SILVER MARKET

—:o:—

London, Sept. 19.

Silver Ready 23 8 0 Unchanged.
Silver Forward 23 9 0 Unchanged.
Tone of Market quiet.

BOMBAY PRICES:

Bombay, Sept. 19.

1st Settlement 53 13 0
2nd Settlement 53 12 0
3rd Settlement 53 11 0

U. P. YOUTH CONFERENCE

—:o:—

DOWN WITH COMMUNALISM

OUT TO BUILD A SOCIAL ORDER

LUCKNOW, Sept. 16.

Over a dozen resolutions were discussed and adopted at to-day's sitting of the United Provinces Youth Conference under the Chairmanship of Mrs. Sarojini Naidu. The following resolution was moved by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and was passed:—

"This conference is of the opinion that the people of India can only attain freedom when all exploitation of one group by another and one individual by another and a new order of society is built up, based on mutual co-operation for the public good. In order to help building this new social order, all antiquated social, religious and economic customs, which have outlived their usefulness and at present sap the vitality of the nation, preventing healthy growth should be put an end to.

"In particular, the Conference condemns (1) the economic structure under which the brain worker or manual worker in the field, factory or elsewhere is exploited and deprived of a great part of the fruits of his labour.

(2) the caste-system, based on heredity and birth, which has enfeebled Hindu society and divided it into innumerable sections;

(3) the existence of the so-called depressed classes and the cruel unsocial custom of untouchability;

(4) the disabilities of women, both social and legal, which prevent them from taking part in the social life of the community;

(5) the law of marriage, and marriage customs, requiring large expenditure and waste."

SYMPATHY WITH HUNGER STRIKERS.

The following resolution moved by the Chair was carried unanimously. "This Conference has noted with grave and anxious concern that in spite of the supreme sacrifice of Jatin Das, the demand for humane treatment of political prisoners has not been agreed to by the Government and in consequence, Bhagat Singh and Butukeshwar Dutt have had to continue their hunger strike and are in a critical condition. This Conference endorses their demand for better treatment of political prisoners and congratulates them on their heroic stand."

AN UNEMPLOYMENT DAY.

A resolution relating to unemployment, which was also adopted, runs as follows:—

"Whereas it is the primary duty of every Government to provide food and clothing for its subjects and since the number of unemployed educated young men is swelling every day, this Conference strongly condemns the apathetic attitude of the Indian Government and calls upon the young men of the country to unite and celebrate the Unemployment Day on a day to be notified hereafter by arranging processions, demonstrations and public meetings and urging the Government to provide employment for them or else maintain them from the Exchequer."

DOWN WITH COMMUNALISM.

The Conference also passed a resolution condemning the intrusion of communalism in political and economic matters and calling upon the youth of the Province to combat the sectarian spirit, which put the interests of groups or classes above the wider interests of the nation. The Conference believed that even the narrow interests of groups or classes could best be served by promoting the welfare of the nation, which included the group as well as others. The Conference was, therefore, of the opinion that no member of a Youth League should belong to a communal organisation, which sought political or economic rights for a group on the basis of religion.

It was decided to-day that the next session of the United Provinces Youth Conference should be held at Cawnpore.

AGE OF MARRIAGE.

A resolution was moved, welcoming the attempt being made to raise the age of marriage as a step in the right direction, and suggesting 21 years as the minimum age of marriage for boys and 18, for girls. An amendment was moved suggesting 16 as the minimum age for girls.

Mrs. Krishna Nehru, supporting the original motion, said that the amendment had been brought by a man and that men had no right to speak for women. It was the concern of women to decide their age of marriage. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru supported the original motion.

The voting resulted in both the original motion and the amendment being supported by an equal number of votes. Mrs. Naidu gave her casting vote against the amendment and the original resolution was carried.

ITCHY-SORE-INFLAMED

SCRATCHING makes the skin's surface raw and inflamed. It opens the way for poisonous germs to infect the broken tissues and set up ravaging eczema, rash, psoriasis, sores and ulcers.

For stopping irritation and pain, killing disease germs, and for growing new healthy skin, Zam-Buk is truly a marvel. Soaking thro' the tiny pores into underlying tissues, this refined herbal balm gets to the very roots of disease. It draws all poisonous matter out of the tissues and quickly makes the affected skin healthy and wholesome.

Zam-Buk is unequalled for eczema, itch, prickly heat, ringworm, sore feet, bad legs, cuts, burns, insect bites, and many other skin troubles. Be sure that you get Zam-Buk!

Medicine vendors everywhere sell Zam-Buk at Re. One or Rs. 2-4 a box.

FREE FROM ANIMAL FATS.

I.Z. 1687.

Zam-Buk
THE GREAT CURATIVE BALM

HIGH COURT

—:o:—

Catholic Marriage Puzzle

—:o:—

IMPORTANT JUDGMENT BY APPEAL COURT

A judgment of far-reaching importance to the Roman Catholic Community of India was delivered by the Acting Chief Justice Sir N. W Kemp and Mr. Murphy at the High Court in disposing of two appeals arising out of a sensational marriage puzzle.

The point at issue was whether a marriage in this community was governed by the Indian Christian Marriage Act which provides for the ceremony being performed before the Registrar, or whether it has to be performed according to the rites and ceremonies of the Catholic Church, under the Canon law.

Their Lordships held that a valid marriage among the Catholics could only be performed under the Christian Marriage Act.

The facts out of which the two appeals arose were that Peter Philip Saldanha, employed in the Eastern Telegraph Co., married Anne Grace in Bombay on June 14, 1928, before the Registrar. A fortnight later, he married another girl Olive D'Souza at Igatpuri according to the rites and ceremonies of the Roman Catholic Church. The second wife, coming to know of the first marriage, filed a complaint of bigamy against her husband, but subsequently having made up with him, she wanted to withdraw the case. This was not allowed by the Igatpuri Magistrate who committed the husband to the Nasik Sessions Court where he was acquitted. The judge accepted the accused's plea that the Catholics being governed by the Canon law of their Church the only valid marriage was the one performed according to religious rites and ceremony at Igatpuri, and the first marriage before the Registrar in Bombay was a nullity. Against his acquittal, the Government appealed to High Court.

"MEANEST DECEPTION."

The first wife Anne Grace then filed a suit in High Court to have her marriage declared a valid one, and Justice Sir N. W. Kemp decreed in her favour granting her restitution of conjugal rights. Against this, the husband who wanted the second wife filed the civil appeal.

Both the appeals were heard simultaneously. In delivering judgment, Justices Blackwell and Kenneth Kemp held that section 88 of the Indian Christian Act of 1872 which required a civil marriage to be performed before a Registrar did not expressly exclude the Catholics from its operation. The accused's first marriage in Bombay was, therefore, a valid one, and by marrying again at Igatpuri, the accused was guilty of bigamy, and he appears to have practised the meanest deception. He was sentenced to 9 months' rigorous imprisonment.

CASE AGAINST INSPECTOR LYONS

—:o:—

APPEAL AGAINST MAGISTRATE'S ORDER

It is understood that in the case against Police Inspector Lyons on charges of assault, insult and criminal intimidation, the complainant V. M. Dalal is going to file an appeal in the High Court against the judgment of Mr. Mehta Presidency Magistrate, Girgaum Court, who acquitted the Inspector and ordered the complainant to pay Rs. 25 as compensation to the accused for filing a false complaint.

Keep young!

Safeguard your kidneys! Make up your mind to get fit and well like other folk! That pain in the "small" of the back; those distressing urinary and bladder irregularities, headaches and dizzy sensations; that tired, nervous, irritated feeling need not continue. All the lot makes one big trouble which will pass like magic when you get your kidneys right.

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills will strengthen the weakened kidneys, and make you feel younger in every way. Start taking this medicine NOW. Don't wait until rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, cystitis (inflammation of the bladder) or dropsy overtake you. Doan's Pills will relieve even these serious symtoms, but prevention is always the wiser plan.

All dealers sell Doan's, Rs. 2 per bottle.

Send for FREE Copy of
DOAN'S DREAM BOOK.
Address: P.B.431, Bombay, or P.B.2104, Calcutta.

Kurla Mills Strike Called Off

—:o:—

The strike declared by the Bombay Textile Labour Union in the Kurla Swadeshi Mills of which Messrs. nata and Sons are the Agents was called of on Thursday as there was no sufficient response from the workers.

WILSON COLLEGE STUDENTS PAY HOMAGE TO JATIN.

—:o:—

The students of the Wilson College went on strike on Monday in memory of the martyr and held a meeting on the Chowpatty sands where speeches extolling the heroic sacrifice of Jatindranath Das were made and the following resolutions passed, all standing in silent psayer for a minute.

(a) "This meeting of the students of the Wilson College express its great appreciation at the heroic sacrifice of Sjt. Jatindranath Das, at the altar of his Motherland and calls upon every youth to his example."

(b) "This meeting of the students of the Wilson College, expresses its severe condemnation of the present system of Government which is entirely responsible for the untimely death of Jatin Das and calls upon the students to actively participate to fight against the system of Imperialism tyranny".

The Whole City was Terrified

WHY? BECAUSE?

They heard some dreadful news of

! The Haunted House !
! ! The Midnight Mystery ! !
!!! Flying of Human Beings!!!

For full details see our

To-morrow's "CHRONICLE."

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FEE Rs. 20.
THE LATENT LIGHT CULTURE,
TINNEVELLY (INDIA).

The Bombay Chronicle
FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1929.

Bitter Irony.

—:o:—

It is a relief to find that the Legislative Assembly summarily turned down all amendments to the Child Marriage Bill seeking to lower the marriageable age of girls. This is creditable to the Assembly, especially in view of the frantic efforts made by a small clique to exploit men's superstition and communal feeling. We must also thank Government for resolutely resisting every attempt to compromise the Bill. It is sad to think, however, that among the few who sought to reduce the age of marriage for girls from 14 to 12 years were men like Pundit Malaviya, Mr. Kelkar, Dr. Moonje and Mr. B. Das, from whom a saner attitude might well have been expected. There is bitter irony indeed in the spectacle of men passionately urging all Hindus to develop a martial spirit and at the same time coolly condoning the marriage of children of thirteen. Pundit Malaviya talked of maximum cooperation being possible under the amendment he supported, as if enlightened India would ever conspire with reactionaries in thrusting marital responsibilities upon children. Punditji contended that "the marriage age was twelve in most other countries." We doubt the accuracy of the statement. Even if it be true, we think that the law in other countries refers to the minimum age of a valid marriage, whereas the Bill before the Assembly does not at all affect the validity of the marriage. Besides, Punditji conveniently forgets that voluntary practice in other countries is far in advance of the laws which are probably very old and obsolete. On the other hand in India, in the absence of a humane law, the evil of child marriages is rampant, against which the present Bill is but a feeble remedy. It will fill every Indian with a deep sense of shame that men like Pundit Malaviya, Mr. Kelkar and Dr. Moonje should stand in the way of a speedy suppression of that evil.

Pious Hopes

—:o:—

The Assembly passed without a division on Tuesday Mr. Jayakar's resolution urging Government to throw open all military schools to all Indian boys "irrespective of caste, creed or family connections but subject to their passing the prescribed examination". The Government were wise in not challenging a division. So urgent is the need felt by all non-official political parties in the Assembly for urging Government to take steps to provide adequate opportunities to Indian Youth to equip themselves for the defence of their own country that Government would have been heavily defeated had they insisted on dividing the House upon Mr. Jayakar's very modest demand. The Government spokesman even attempted to cajole Mr. Jayakar into withdrawing the resolution, by holding forth promises that Government would start schools like those at Jhelum and Jullundur in other parts of the country and by giving an assurance that they would shortly open a school for Mahrattas in Bombay. Mr. Tottenham tried to cover up the Government's real desire of doing nothing substantial by even making the grand declaration that their intention was to have "one thousand boys under training eventually". But all these good intentions are subject to that one condition which always crops up when the people's needs are concerned, Government were prepared to open schools, "funds permitting".

That adequate funds would not be forthcoming was clear from Mr. Tottenham's immediate reminder to the Assembly that "Government could not afford to spend out of the Army Budget for the education of boys for whom they could not promise to find jobs in the army". The Government's foresight in being very very cautious in opening schools for training Indian youth for defence purposes because they are burdened with the conscientious purpose that they must provide employment for those so trained, is, indeed, laudable but very significant. They have not shown the same foresight, however, in spending lakhs of rupees every year for providing employment to British youth in the Air Force of India, an entirely new war service from which the children of the soil have been almost excluded. Dr. Moonje and Mr. Dwarkaprasad Misra protested rightly during the debate on Mr. Jayakar's resolution against Government's policy of creating "a caste system" in the Army by providing schools only for the sons of Indian officers and by their insistence upon making a difference between martial and non-martial classes. Nationalist India refuses to entertain any such differentiation. If Government are sincere in their intention to provide adequate army training for Indian youth, they must take a broad-minded view of the whole matter and embark on a programme for the provision of military academies at suitable centres all over the country as suggested repeatedly by Dr. Moonje and others in the Assembly. No body is deceived by their merely giving out pious hopes.

The Public Menace Bill.

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The Select Committee of the Bombay Legislative Council on the so-called Public Safety Bill has now submitted its report, which is signed by nine members, one adding a note of dissent, but which is yet to be signed by eight members with or without dissentient notes. It may be presumed, however, that the majority of the Committee have accepted the principle of the Bill and have made some sort of attempt to make the Bill less intolerable. But the Bill is viciously conceived and no amount of tinkering with it will make it tolerable to those who prize other men's freedom as much as their own. The most objectionable features of the Bill are that it empowers the Police Commissioner without an order from a Magistrate to deport a man on the merest suspicion of his being "likely" to commit some breach of peace and that the man deported has no right of appeal to a judicial court but only to Government, that is, practically to the accusing party. This we call an utter negation of law. The Select Committee has done little or nothing to remove these objectionable features. On the contrary, it has made it more objectionable inasmuch as by adding the words "or inciting by words either spoken or written," in clause 5 (1) it has widened the scope of the original Bill and confirmed the suspicion of the critics of the Bill that it is intended to be used for political purposes. The Committee substitutes the word "about" in place of "likely" but the change makes little difference. Mr. Joshi in his dissenting note suggests that only a man who "attempts" to commit an offence is to be deported. It is a better change but does not cure the injustice of deporting a man without a trial. If it is unfair to give a dog a bad name and then to hang it, it is at least as unfair to suspect a man as a "goonda" and to proceed to make the suspicion a justification for deporting him. The Select Committee's suggestion of a commitee to advise Government in the exercise of revisional power is a poor subsitute for a genuine appeal to a judicial court. The Bill is in its very principle unjust and is besides utterly superfluous in view of the extraordinary powers the Bombay Police has under the Bombay City Police Act of 1902. Even as amended by the Select Committee, the Bill deserves to be rejected by the Council.

Wanted A Radical Revision.

—:o:—

Presiding over the second quarterly meeting of the Bombay Shareholders' Association on Wednesday, Prof. S. R. Davar rendered a public service by emphasizing in his speech the defects in the present Indian Companies' Act and the necessity of radically revising it. It is the fundamental object of legislation of this type to protect the shareholder from being deprived of that control over joint stock concerns to which he is legitimately entitled and it is notorious that the provisions of the present Act do not very often afford him that protection. Prof. Davar rightly demands no "hum-drum adaptation of English Law amendments" when the Government revise the present Act. It is imperatively necessary that they should appoint a thoroughly representative expert committee to make suggestions for securing its radical revision.

India's Economic Policy

—:o:—

The Second Committee of the League Assembly is busy at Geneva discussing how far it is possible for the members of the League to declare a "tariff holiday". Sir Geoffrey Corbett's speech at a meeting of the Committee, emphatically enunciating the necessity for India not to take tariff holidays but to continue to have a system of protective tariffs will be warmly welcomed in this country. He explained the present policy regarding protective tariffs in India to be one which affords assistance to industries which show that within a calculable period they would be able to face the world competition unprotected. In fact Sir Geoffrey did not tell the whole truth about Indian tariffs, namely, that Government did not fully carry out the unanimous wishes of the country for the protection of its staple and growing industries. He was on the right track in reminding the Committee that India had never abused her fiscal freedom and that she would be unable to support any resolution "which would bind her to refrain from increasing her customs duties for a period of years." India has no option at present but to continue a healthy system of protective tariffs.

THE MEANS AND-THEMAN

—:o:—

THE SIGNIFICANCE OF JATIN'S SACRIFICE

(BY JEHANGIR J. VAKIL).

Everybody who has an ideal in life is faced with the prolem of selecting or devising the means by which he will effect the goal which he desires. Whatever the nature of the thing aimed at, the means must be effective and appropriate. It may be that one's ideal in life is to climb to the top of one's profession. If so, the means employed will be the acquisition of knowledge and the accumulation of experience necessary to leave behind those who are working in the same field. But the man who has any conscience in him will seek to keep his endeavours within ethical bounds. There will be certain things which, though of obvious advantage, he will avoid as beneath his dignity. He will not think that whatever means he uses, are justified in the light of the ideal which is good.

DOES THE END JUSTIFY THE *MEANS*?

Does the end not justify the means then? May we or may we not employ any means to gain an end which is good? Is not all fair in love and war? These questions are, for to-day, of national interest in view of some very grave practical situations that call for the selection of means, both efficient and appropriate, if we are not to succumb to them—by appropriate, we mean such as fit in with a larger conception of moral well-being, over and above the need of solving the problem in hand.

THE EXCEPTIONS.

It needs to be emphasised that means that are not good when taken by themselves do become justified in the light of certain ends. It is clearly a doctor's duty to tell a lie if his patient who is very nervous and has a weak heart, asks him if his heart is sound. Similarly, fighting has secured a proper method of acquiring or maintaining freedom even to very lofty-minded people. Some people are beginning to question this, however. They seek to employ means good in themselves to gain their end, and hold that means that are vicious irritate an end however good it may be. The end does 'not' justify the means. But this also as we have seen is just as liable to devastating exceptions as the dictum that the end justifies the means. Unless we decide to turn the other cheek to those who oppose us and our ideals, we must be prepared to employ means adequate to the frustration of those with whom we are in conflict. Mental weapons of conflict cannot put forward a claim to goodness in themselves, any more than physical weapons. Just as a right cause may suffer defeat in a conflict waged with physical weapons, similarly, it may be defeated in a conflict waged on one or both sides by mental weapons, by economic or social boycott, by holding out until the other party, in order to win, would be constrained to brutality which it cannot stoop to.

What then? The only answer seems to be that life overleaps every ethical fence into which we seek to confine it. Nothing justfies the means except the man who employs it. And to see the man, one must have the eyes of a man, not those of a booby or a sot. How puerile is a man discussing the ethics of the hunger-strike before the supreme defiance of the act for which Jatin's name will go down the centuries. For Nature stands up and says, 'Here was a Man'—not a featherless biped spouting ethics, whose name will be nameles and whose *death* will be deathless—but one whose *life* is deathless. For he was a Man.

INDIA CLAIMS HER BIRTHRIGHT

—:o:—

RIGHT TO DEVELOP HER OWN ECONOMIC POLICY

(BY SARABHAI PRATAPRAI.)

'Tradition has handed us the averment of Archimedes, the sage of Syracuse, and the early inventor of the ingenius mechanical contrivances (the plane puley and the lever, etc.) that were he given place to stand on a sufficiently strong lever he would overturn the terrestrial globe. The father of the primary powers was pierced through by the soldiers of the Roman General, Marcellus, and his death is as certain as that of Queen Anne without any reference to the educational department for verification! It happened in 212 B.C., but he has left behind the large legacy of his clever mechanical lever many times mightier than powerful.

BRITISH MULTIPLE LEVERS.

In the present day the British industrialists and commerce magnates have been busy with multiple levers plied to overturn India's earnest endeavours to regain her birthright to the transport on her coast by indigenous shipping. This exclusive and absolutely fundamental right of a nation has been universally acknowledged. None dare deny it after the acquiescence with the Fourteen Points of a people's right enunciated by that eminent American, President Woodrow Wilson, who once like a Colossus bestrode both the hemispheres. It has been accepted by the International Conferences held under the aegis of the League of Nations. At the Maritime Port Convention held in 1924 it was recognised as the elementary and essential right of a nation. And the right was further emphasised by the President of the International Federation of the Chambers of Commerce (European) held within a couple of months from date in reference to the point raised by Mr. Erulker when the question of flag discrimination was discussed.

UNANSWERABLE CASE.

Hitherto no cogent and convincing argument is advanced against it by any of the economist savants or statesman either. Only the monopolists entrenched into position during the non-age of the Indian people have raised the most strident voice and loudest outery against India's aspiration to reserve her coastal traffic to Indian shipping. Devoid of ethics, or of logic and law they have raised the two bogies of discrimination and of expropriation latterly sublimated to the higher sphere of confiscation. Failing to find discrimination explicitly defined by its protagonists a layman has to turn to the lexicon following the precedent created by a puisne minister of law who searched into the pages of a dictionary for an inter-

(Continued on page 5)

Notes of the Day

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Nothing Doing.

While there appears to be a reasonable prospect in December next of an international understanding to take some concrete steps towards naval disarmament, the chances of securing an all-round reduction in land armaments are very remote. Viscount Cecil's resolution at Geneva asking for concrete steps to secure such reduction is regarded only as an academic expression of opinion and French susceptibilities are not to be ruffled by including the question of trained reserves in the resolution. But the question of reduction of land armaments can only be postponed. It is as important as the question of naval reductions. To India in particular a general acceptance by all the principal powers at Geneva of the necessity of reducing their land armaments will mean much financial relief. If Britain, France, Japan and Ameriea agree upon reduction of land armaments, India will stand to gain by this understanding.

U. P. Youth Conference.

The United Provinces Youth Conference at Lucknow passed some remarkable resolutions, evidently being inspired as much by the guidance of Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, the President of the Conference, and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru as by the spirit of the times. The main resolution was in favour of reconstruction of society as a whole on a sound socialistic plan of equal opportunities for all. The caste system was rightly condemned as being based on birth rather than worth and as having "enfeebled Hindu society and divided it into innumerable sections." Untouchability was of course thrice condemned. Almost as a corollary the resolution followed that "no member of a Youth League should belong to a communal organisation which sought political or economic right for a group on the basis of religion." To the cold calculating critic the resolutions may appear as too idealistic. But idealism is the very salt of youth. We trust the U. P. youths will spare no effort to give effect to their resolutions.

No Compromise Here.

We wish some of the Assembly members were present when the Conference discussed the resolution on marriageable age. The draft resolution proposed that the minimum marriageable age of girls should be 18 years. A cautious young man suggested 16 years as a wiser medium, when Miss Krishna Nehru challenged the propriety of men dictating the marriageable age of women. Finally the resolution was voted upon by both men and women, obviously on the ground that a child wife is as much a burden to her husband as to herself. And the original resolution was passed by the casting vote of a woman, Mrs. Naidu. We suggest that youths all over India should as a rule leave weddings of girls under 16 years severely alone as being hardly fit occasions for rejoicing.

Dallying.

The Bengal Government's memorandum to the Simon Commission, judged by its reported summary, does not seem to be worth the paper it is written upon. It smells of the bureaucracy all over. It sapiently observes that Bengal has made little progress towards self-government. This is true only in the sense that Bengal has not had even a sporting chance of true self-government. The memorandum asks for two "official Ministers", obviously not responsible to the Legislature, a Second Chamber of subservient landlords and plutocrats, and any number of extraordinary powers to be vested in the Governor. In what sense the Government is going to abolish Dyarchy, as it professes to do, must pass one's understanding. The Government is only dallying with the constitutional question and with the people. But it will not do so long.

Contempt of Court.

Counsel: "Would it be contempt of court to say that your honour has been conducting this case in a manner which is a disgrace to the bench?"

Magistrate: "Certainly, it would, and I should commit you at once."

Counsel: "Then I won't say it."

PROVINCIAL AUTONOMY IN PROVINCIAL SUBJECTS

Bi-Cameral Legislature an Integral Part

BIHAR SIMON COMMITTEE'S MAJORITY REPORT

RANCHI, Sept. 17

The Bihar Simon Committee have submitted three reports. Raja Bahadur of Amawan, Chairman, and Messrs. Chandeshwar Prasad, Narayan Singh, and Lakhmidhar Mahanti have signed the majority report, according to which, there will be provincial autonomy in all the subjects, classed as provincial, under the control of a Cabinet responsible to a bi-cameral legislature, the Lower House corresponding to the present Legislative Council and the Upper House elected by higher franchise, representative of various interests, imbued with ideas of "conservative innovation.". They treat the second chamber proposal as an integral part of their plea for provincial autonomy. They do not suggest extension of the present franchise but in order to adjust the inequality of franchise between the proprietors and the ryots they propose that the minimum qualification in case of proprietors in the general constituencies should only be double that of the others. They further suggest the lowering of the standard of qualification for special landholders' constituencies by fifty per cent. in order to include more of those whose stake in the country justified their representation by special constituencies. They are of the opinion that minorities like Muslims, Depressed Classes, Europeans and Domiciled Bengalis should be given adequate representation in Legislature.—A. P.

Simla.—In the presence of the Viceroy and Lady Goschen, the Commander-in-Chief and Lady Birdwood, Miss Betty Bray, the only daughter of Sir Denys Bray, the Foreign Secretary, and Lady Bray, was on Wednesday, married at Christ Church to Captain Bird of the Royal Warwickshire Regiment. A reception was held at Cecil Hotel.—A. P.

A NEW KING OF THE ROAD

BUICK PRESENTS MARQUETTE— A NEW LIGHT SIX

In India, where the reputation of the Buick car remains as high as ever, the announcement to-day by General Motors of a new six-cylinder car called the Marquette will arouse the greatest interest. It is a truism to say that owners of Buick have derived the utmost satisfaction from Buick's performances. There are, however, a large number of people who although they have greatly admired Buick's products could not afford to buy one. Now the Marquette—a companion car to Buick, is to be sold at a price within the range of thousands of Buick enthusiasts. The new car, because it is built by Buick will have all the fundamental qualities which have made Buick so popular throughout the World.

The Marquette is offered in two models, four-door sadan and touring car, but models such as the two-door sedan, business coupe and roadster are available on special order. All these bodies are by Fisher and all are mounted on the 114-inch wheel base chassis.

SOME NEW FEATURES.

The new car exemplifies modern trends in every respect and has been subjected to a rigorous test over the General Motors proving ground at Detroit and over the roads of the country for a lengthy test period. There are some new features about the car that have been used by no other manufacturer. For instance, this is the first car to use the new non-glare VV-type windshield recently developed by Fisher. This shield set at an angle of seven degrees from the perpendicular deflects all glare, whether from front, rear or sides, below the driver's vision. The radiator is covered with a metal grille and there is a complete metal covering over the frame.

The engine has a bore and stroke of 3 1/8 and 4 5/8 inches. It develops, according to General Motors tests, 67 horse power at 3000 revolutions per minute. The torque at 1,200 r.p.m. is 144.5 foot pounds. A car speed of about 70 miles per hour is claimed for the new car. The cylinder block and crank case are cast in one integral unit, reinforced with ribs. The crankshaft is made of a special heat treated steel and is counter-weighted. The shaft has four main bearings. In order to meet sustained high speed driving conditions the four-steel backed main bearings have been designed with a high factory of safety.

A HOT WEATHER CAR.

A full pressure lubricating system is used. It is operated by a gear type pump which is located deep in the oil sump to insure self-priming and constant oil flow direct to main bearings, connecting rods, cylinder walls, camshaft bearings and the timing chain. The inclusion of an oil filter in the lubricating system makes for the low-operating cost of the car. The cooling system is thermostatically controlled. A thermostat located in the water manifold holds the temperature of the engine up to normal. The water pump is located at the forward end of the cylinder block and is of sufficient capacity to give a plentiful circulation of water. With this cooling system, even at high speeds in very hot weather, it is claimed the engine remains at a normal driving temperature.

The exhaust system has been worked out to reduce noises and back pressure. The three-speed transmission is a unit with the engine.

The gears are drop forged chrome steel. Ball bearings are used on the clutch shaft and at the rear end of the main shaft. A Hyatt bearing is used on the clutch pilot shaft and bronze bearings on the counter shaft. The nine inch, single plate clutch has shock absorbing springs between the rear hub and the facings. These springs absorb vibrations between the engine and the transmission, helping eliminate transmission rattle throughout the speed range. The clutch plate is designed to give a smooth and positive pick-up.

Four-wheel mechanical, internal expanding Bendix brakes are used. These brakes operate with light pedal pressure and are protected against mud, water and dirt. Brakes are easily adjusted without removing wheels and have exceptionally long life between adjustments. Balloon tyres 28 by 5.25 are standard equipment.

DISTINCTIVE STREAMLINE EFFECT.

A distinctive treatment of both line and colour is evident in the Fisher bodies, designed for the car. All exterior hardware is chromium plated. The long, low lines of the car are accentuated by a streamline moulding running the length of the car. A chromium plate cowl band blends with the cowl end head lamp rims, which are also chromium plated. The head lamps are set on chromium plated support posts and braced with a cross tie rod extending from fender to fender. Wide doors and inset window openings, together with one-piece full crown fenders, are among the distinguishing marks of the Marquette.

The Marquette also brings out for the first time a recent improvement in upholstery cloth. This cloth, a soft but exceedingly durable plush mohair, is impregnated, under a new process, with a rubber solution. This treatment protects the cloth from any damage by rain or moisture and makes it ten times more durable.

TASTEFUL COLOURINGS.

Present fashion trends dominate the colour harmonies available in this new car. The four-door sedan is available either in Champaigne Tan or Riverhead Green with Black or Acorn Brown mouldings and Gold Bronze or Green striping around the body. The touring car can be had in either Prairie Grass or Cornelian Red with Algerian Brown or Alaska Maroon moulding and Orange or Gold Bronze striping around the body. The four-door five passenger sedan is especially large and roomy, while the five passenger touring car has been designed for an all-purpose open car. The latter has well-proportioned front and rear compartments.

All models are equipped with vacuum windshield wipers, combination tail and stop light, coincidental switch and car lock and a standard instrument board holding two direct lights, speedometer, ammeter, oil gauge, temperature gauge, spark and choke controls, petrol gauge, dash light switch and a windshield wiper button.

Buick dealers in this territory have in the Marquette a fine opportunity for marketting and selling an unusually distinctive car. It can be safely predicted that Buick's companion will enhance the prestige which is attached to Buick products in all parts of the world.

COUNCIL OF STATE.

ADJOURNS AFTER 23 MINUTES' SITTING.

SIMLA, Sept. 18.

Seven official bills introduced on Monday appeared on the Agenda of the Council of State to-day when 25 members were present. Six of those bills were passed with formal speeches for consideration by official members concerned and no speeches were made on the non-official side.

The seven bills relating to amendment of Provident Funds Act was postponed on the ground, as Mr. Burdon stated, a certain un-official member had no time to give notice of an amendment which he desired to move.

Altogether the proceedings lasted 23 minutes and some laughter was caused when three un-official members entered the Chamber as the president adjourned the sitting till to-morrow.

The undermentioned were elected to the panel for Standing Committee for the Commerce Department.

Messrs. Fyfe, Ali Bux, Mohamed Hussain, Sahrawardy, Ramprasad Mukerjee, Sir Ibrahim Jaffer and Mr. Ramsarandas.—A. P.

Mr. Mirmaqbul Ahmed, while generally supporting the Majority Report stressed that provision should be made that under no circumstances amendments of the constitution should be possible after next reforms.

SIKH DEMANDS RIDICULED.

Mr. Din Mohamed ridiculed the demand of Sikhs for thirty-three per cent. representation, although they constituted eleven per cent. of the Punjab population and urged representation in the administration according to the percentage of population.

Mr. Mohanlal said that the majority report was totally unacceptable as no remedy had been suggested there to protect minority communities. He dwelt on the Muslim demands characterising them as unreasonable.

HOW REPORT BECAME MAJORITY ONE.

Dr. Gokulchand Narang, a member of Reforms Committee, explained how the report became the majority report. Mr. Choudhri Chhoturam, a Hindu member of the Reforms Committee, he said, signed the majority report because, being a member of the Unionist Party which to all intents and purposes was a Muslim Party, he had to sign the majority report, otherwise he would have lost the support of the party. The value of freedom would be realised only when one was in a foreign country. Therefore provincial autonomy would not efface the scar of slavery from the face of the Indian. The first thing the Indian wanted was freedom in the Central Government. Until that was granted the Indian would continue to be a slave to the Simon Commission. Therefore he asked for the grant of Dominion Status for India and abolition of separate electorates.

THE "TWO NATIONS."

Referring to the statement by Mr. Din Mohamed that Muslims were a separate nation and the Hindus a separate nation, the speaker said that if Mr. Din Mohamed was the index of the majority community in the Punjab, this province did not deserve one iota of reforms. This was the view of the whole Hindu community in the Punjab. Concluding his two hours' speech, Dr. Narang urged the introduction of certain fundamental principles in the constitution to safeguard the rights of the citizen. These included equal civic rights for all, opportunities for all persons in regard to Government employments and equal rights for all with regard to public roads, schools, wells, etc.

The Council then adjourned till to-morrow.—A.P.

GANPATI FESTIVAL AT NANDGAON.

SO-CALLED UNTOUCHABLES' RIGHTS RECOGNISED.

(From Our Correspondent.)

NANDGAON, Sept. 18.

The relations of the Mahars of Nandgaon, who are a big community, with other Hindus are better than at many places. The leaders of caste-Hindus of Nandgaon treated the Mahar Mela or Somavamshiya Mela as it ought to be called on terms of friendship. This Mela was not only not obstructed, but was even encouraged by the important leaders of Nandgaon. This Mela took their Ganpati in procession to the place of immersion on the Anant Chaturdashi day, i.e., the 17th instant, and if there was not a big assemblage the heavy and welcome showers of the day were responsible. After the immersion of the Ganpati, the Manars gathered in the "Chavdi" where the Ganpati was worshipped. Mr. P. R. Lele, who went there specially, addressed them at length and requested them to keep on asserting their rights without hesitation. In respect of these rights the different sections of the "Depressed" classes must bury their differences and even individual hostilities must for the time be laid aside. Mr. Lele laid stress on the necessity of their raising themselves not only for themselves but also for the sake of the caste-Hindus and of the country, which was at present a country of pariahs in this world. The majority of the sepoys of the East India Company's regiments in Bombay were Mahars, as a very large percentage of the Company's sepoys in Madras were Panchamas. In the days of Shivaji Mahars freely enlisted in the Maratha Army and till the end of the life of Bajirao I this enlistment was unrestricted. But during the administration of his son and successor the Mahars of Konkan were almost made to look Bombay wards. Narrating this past of the Mahars in Maharashtra, Mr. Lele asked them to join hands with the so-called higher castes in wresting back the Swaraj, for which all patriotic Indians of to-day are struggling and to which they are all entitled

WEDNESDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

JAMSHEDPUR, Sept. 18

At to-day's hearing of the Elder Murder Case, fifteen witnesses were examined. Mrs. Boynton of Messrs. Whiteways said she had sold to the accused a wallet, a razor, and articles meant for presents.

Shopkeepers in New Market, Calcutta, deposed to having sold trunks and toys to the accused.

Paul Wellington, Loan Office, testified to accused pawning clothes for small sums which were all redeemed on July 24th.

Detective Inspector Mitra said he had seized a ten rupee note from Mrs. Maelzar.

A Detective Deputy Superintendent said he had seized letters from the accused to Lewis. Other witnesses produced Harrison's service record which proved he was getting a salary of one hundred rupees monthly and he had frequent court attachments.

Police officers were examined regarding particulars and dates of receipt and despatch of seized articles.—A. P.

SITUATION IN AFGHANISTAN.

BATTLE BETWEEN HABIBULLAH'S TROOPS AND EASTERN TRIBESMEN.

PESHAWAR, Sept. 18.

Battle between Habibullah's army and the Eastern Province tribesmen took place at Gandalak. Habibullah's advance guard has reached Nimla near Jalalabad.

Hashim Khan arrived at Parachinar in British territory this morning.—A. P.

SUPPORT FOR NADIR KHAN.

Two Wazir lashkars several thousand strong have arrived in Khost to reinforce Nadir Khan's forces. One of them encountered stiff opposition from Khost tribesmen who are very jealous of the Wazirs, but succeeded in reaching Matun. The anticipated fresh move against Gardez has not yet begun and Habibullah's forces from Logar are reported to have occupied the Altimur Pass between Logar and Khost.—A. P.

KOHISTANI GARRISON HOLDS OUT.

SIMLA, Sept. 18.

The Kohistani garrison is still holding out in Kandahar Citadel. It is reported to be trying to come to terms with the Durani lashkar. A Kohistani force advanced through Khurd Kabul Pass and occupied Jagdalak after severe fighting in which Hashim Khan's lashkars are reported to have been dispersed.—A. P.

RUSTAM BHARUCHA PRIZE ESSAY COMPETITION.

The Managing Committee of the Bombay Students' Brotherhood invites an Essay from Undergraduates of local Colleges on "The English Playwrights of the 20th Century". A prize of Rs. 50 will be awarded for the best essay as decided by a Board of Judges consisting of Prof. C. D. Pinto, Prof. C. R. Shah and Mr. L. G. Khare. The essays should be submitted on or before 10th November, 1929.

The Bombay Sindhi Panchayat has formed a Committee in Hyderabad (Sind) as its centre for collecting and distributing funds.

INDIA CLAIMS HER BIRTHRIGHT

(Continued from page 4.)

pretation of disaffection to fit it into the Penal clauses of the Law. The New Webster's Dictionary says: "To discriminate is to separate by discerning difference" and has illustrated the meaning by quoting Barrow "to discriminate the goats from the sheep". Therein again "discrimination is a difference in treatment made between persons, localities or classes of traffic in respect of substantially the same service." That is by the arbitrary infliction of unequal tariffs for substantially the same service—Chamber's Twentieth Century Dictionary describes it "To select from others". India by the Coastal Reservation Bill makes no such distinction. It neither favours a friend nor does it select one from others. It is neither partial to goats nor does it frown upon sheep. It aims only at self-preservation and thus in a way attempts to keep wolves away from her shores, being the doorways of her immense coast line. None can deny that transport services are the main springs on which foreign trade of a country mostly hinges for prosperity. India has lost it and is now determined to regain it—who but the intensely selfish can stand between her and her birthright.

WHAT IS EXPROPRIATION.

For analysing expropriation one has to trace the genesis of the original appropriation. How have the vested shipping interests come by their present possession and the monopolised occupation of the Indian coastal traffic? The intelligently inquisitive searchers after truth have only to turn to the pages of the elaborate reports of Governmental Commissions more particularly to the Report by the Industrial Commission (1918-20) and the minute appended thereto by Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya. He may turn with benefit to the continuing series of contributions published every week in the issues of the "Bombay Chronicle". He will easily collect enough proofs of the processes of the acquisition, in a way, of the sole right of Indian coastal shipping and conviction will soon grow upon him that the methods implemented were, in the words of eminent economists (like T. E. Gregory), predatory. India was then renowned as the foremost seafaring nation in the world, carrying her famous wares to distant shores in her own bottoms. That was all suppressed and strangulated by the powerful might, aided by the powers of the State, of the present possessors, and that too during the period of tutelage of the nation as has been averred by the spokesmen of the very trustees heaven-born or self-made.

PREDATORY PROCESS.

The appropriation thus becomes misappropriation and the most honourable relief is re-appropriation of the property predatorily possessed. If the measures adopted can be proved to have been encouraged or helped by or even connived at by the custodians of the nation's right they can certainly be classified as confiscation and when that has occurred during the non-age of the ward the only right course is restitution of the original appropriations not properly or legitimately acquired. Capitulations and concessions are yielded up when their usefulness is over and when the nation feels fit to manage her own affairs they shall cease to have any sway or sovereignty either. Will human reason transcend over human nature? Will the tiger in the British mentality admitted very recently by Mr. Baldwin to be yet existing in it, be allayed to do the right thing by India when she is claiming back the lost heritage of her people? It is for the British statesmen to decide. They are busy reconciling divergent economic interests of the parts of Europe multiplied by the Versailles Treaty. They are adjusting international claims however conflicting in their demand over the two hemispheres. They are solving domestic industrial problems of magnitude with celerity and a sober seriousness and if they fail by India she will have scarcely any charm for Britain's continental or trans-Atlantic achievements. So far they have been visualising even in the legitimate claims of India only discrimination and expropriation. No wonder since they are themselves the progenitors of their parasitic bantlings, thereby they project only the reflection of the image indelibly impressed upon their brains. A Demetriadi or a Walter Wilson may suggest a bargain to sell India's right for a mess of potage of free access to the sale rooms of the mines and the mark lanes or threaten India with European retaliation, but India is neither silly to forego her birthright nor be covered with empty vauntings. Of what worth is Lord Irwin's suggestion of a co-operative fellowship? None has yet outlined it from over the seas. Do they await the progress of the Bill in the Indian Legislature? Then for once the Legislature would know their religious duty well to win back India's birthright. Even in the day of victory India should assuredly appreciate any advance of a true mental fellowship of efficient good will for joint action primarily for India's advance towards industrialisation of her immense bounties of nature and a prosperous foreign trade for which her coastal traffic managed by herself is essentially and absolutely necessary to be reserved to her own shipping agency.

SUGGESTION TO BRITAIN.

For the compensation may the wisest heads in the United Kingdom signal for silence. Mum will be the better part of prudence for if India lay her counter-claim for losses by suppression misappropriation for adjustment not the whole college of mathematicians or their tripos either can wrangle out a correct reckoning if they all worked till the final evening of the day of reckoning. The amount of the claim due may mount up to astronomical dimensions. Obligations gains and services exchanged cannot be commuted in terms of lucre. In the moment for peace and co-operation advantages must be reciprocal and benefits mutual. Let advanced Britain extend the hand of true and active fellowship and India will appreciatively grasp it in equal chammery.

SUPREME SACRIFICE ON THE ALTAR FREEDOM.

U. P. YOUTHS PAY HOMAGE TO DAS.

LUCKNOW, Sept. 17.

The following resolution, passed by the U. P. Youth Conference, has been sent to Sjt. Kirondas, the brother of Jatindranath Das:—"Youngmen and women assembled in this Conference offer their reverent and sorrowful homage to the proud memory of their brave Comrade, Jatindra Nath Das, and solemnly resolve to do their utmost to gain the freedom of India, on whose altar Jatindra Nath offered the supreme sacrifice."—Free Press.

"CURFEW" ORDER IN BOMBAY

ATTEMPTED "STIFLING OF ALL POLITICAL ACTIVITIES"

F. WARD URGES ABROGATION OR DIRECT ACTION

At an urgent meeting of the Council of Management of the "F" Ward District Congress Committee, held on Monday night, the following resolutions were passed:—

(1) This urgent meeting of the Council of management of the "F" Ward District Congress Committee admires the supreme self-sacrifice of Jatindranath Das at the altar of the Motherland, and pays its respectful homage to his heroism. This meeting condemns the barbarous treatment meted out to the political prisoners in this country by the bureaucracy.

(2) This Council has noted with approval the declaration made by Mr. Sen Gupta at a public meeting in Calcutta that the citizens of Calcutta should hold public meetings irrespectives of the prohibitive orders there. In view of this declaration, and in view of the situation in this Ward being similar to that in certain Districts in Calcutta City, this Council strongly recommends to the B.P.C.C. to take necessary steps to get the magisterial order in Bombay either abrogated, or, in the alternative, to launch upon Direct Action as early as possible. For the Council feels that as long as this Order continues to be in force no tangible work in furtherance of the Congress programme can be done. Further, in the considered opinion of this Council, the state of emergency for which the Order was promulgated does not now exist. The continuance of this unnecessary order is therefore a subtle and calculated attempt to checkmate all political and other legitimate public demonstrations and meetings.

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With Fresh Experiences from the
GREAT HOSPITALS OF ENGLAND AND GERMANY.
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Don't hide your face!
YOUR SKIN CAN ALWAYS BE FRESH AND NEW

There is no need to-day for any woman to be ashamed of her complexion; a beautiful clear skin is her natural birthright. Blotchy, discoloured complexions are always the result of failure to remove the accumulations of dead, decaying tissue clogging the new skin underneath, which is only waiting to show itself in all its fresh beauty.

A BEAUTIFUL SKIN IS YOURS!

Science has provided an aid to nature in Mercolized Wax, which, gently massaged into the skin occasionally, dissolves away all the minute particles of the old, dried-up cuticle, leaving the young, healthy skin underneath pure and fresh-looking, as nature intended it to be.

MERCOLIZED WAX
(Registered Trade Mark)

Get some from your Chemist or Stores and use it to-night and note the wonderful improvement in your complexion in a few days.
DOES NOT contain Mercury, animal fat or anything injurious to the complexion, and is guaranteed not to encourage the growth of hair.
Obtainable at all Chemists and Stores.

A BOON TO PREGNANT LADIES!
MAHA OIL (Regd.)
FOR PAINLESS CHILD BIRTH (EASY DELIVERY).
The Ideal Companion of all pregnant women. Prepares for painless confinement, frees mental and physical troubles, due to maternity rigours. Avoids risk of loss of life of mother and child. Makes Maternity a Pleasure instead of the terror it generally is. The child is born as easily as a full ripe fruit drops from the tree! Every Mother should take this rom the fifth month of pregnancy.
12 oz. Bottle, Rs. 5 only.
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AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS

—:o:—

New York Futures 8 to 3 Points Lower

FAVOURABLE WEATHER AND TRADE BUYING

Bombay, Sept. 19.

Yesterday, the New York Cotton market opened at a rise of 3 points and a further rise of 7 points was recorded on trade buying and short covering owing to private reports of deterioration being average. The Garside Cotton Service state that a deterioration of 4 per cent has already taken place during the first 10 days of the present month against an average deterioration of 4 per cent for the whole month. The weekly weather report does not support any unusual deterioration. The report states that fair progress is reported though there has been some loss owing to heavy rains and ginning has been interrupted. The advance of thet crop in Arkansas has been very good. In Louisiana picking has been retarded by rain, while in the East Gulf states too much moisture is causing damage. The progress in Tennessee has been fairly good in the West, but rather poor in the East. Progress in both Carolinas has been fair to good. This report does not show any material damage and private reports remain unsupported. This favourable weather report induced hedge selling and the whole improvement recorded soon after the opening of the session was lost and at 11.15 a.m. prices reached the lowest lever for the day when January was quoted 18.80c. In the afternoon the market was lifeless with narrow trading. Prices fluctuated within a narrow range and finally closed at a decline of 8 to 3 points. Spot Cotton prices were reduced by 10 points to 18.60c.

The New Orleans Cotton market was quiet and closed at a decline of 7 to 8 points. Spot Cotton prices declined 7 points to 10.23c.

Total receipts at U. S Ports were 36,000 Bales and exports to Europe amounted to 34,000 Bales, making an addition of 2,000 bales in Port Stocks.

The Liverpool Cotton market opened steady at a decline of 3 points and by noon prices were quoted 1 point above previous closing. The improvement was attributed to unfavourable crop reports from other side of the Atlantic and better prospects of Manchester Trade. In the afternoon the market was quiet and finally closed at a decline of 1 point. Middling American Spot cotton prices improved 3 points to 10.31d and sales of 8,000 Bales were reported.

Egyptian Cotton futures ruled quiet but steady and closed at a decline of 2 points. Sakellarid's spot cotton prices remained unchanged at 17.45d.

Empire Cotton futures ring was fairly steady and closed at rise of 1 to 2 points with October 9.80 and January 9.85.

The cotton market looks a little tired. The long interest has been reduced. The technical position has improved somewhat. Prices are moving without any definite trend. Hedge selling is increasing. The weather aside from the rains is considered in the main favourable. The question uppermost in the minds of many just now is, how the market will act under the stress of coming hedge sales unless there is an active speculation to absorb them. It is assumed as a matter of course that unless there is such a speculation the price will sag under the weight of such selling. Meanwhile the crop reports are mixed and somewhat unfavourable. Deterioration in many parts of the belt is still in progress. Big speculative operators see nothing in cotton and prices are left to a natural readjustment on the law of supply and demand.

PRIVATE CABLES:—

N. Y. October Highest 18.57. lowest 18.41.

January Highest 18.94 (10.32 a.m.) lowest 18.80 (11.15 a.m.)

Liverpool: "Weather conditions during the past week have been favourable."

Hentz:—"Cotton Government weather report about as expected Texas crop prospects unchanged rains probably too late to do much good crop reports are unfavourable thitnk market a good purchase."

Messrs. Khimji Poonja and Co. have received the following cable from their Liverpool friends Messrs. Hornby Hemelryk & Co.:—

"Weevil activity but hedge selling continues."

Reuter:—"Market is steady, favourable weather being counter balanced by trade buying and covering by shorts."

Messrs. Newall and Clayton have received the following Cable from their Liverpool Head Office:—

Weekly weather fairly favourable.

Messrs. Drennan and Co. have received the following telegram from the Liverpool friends dated 18th September 1929:—

Messrs. Reiss Brothers:—"Deterioration continues above average but hedge selling preventing advance."

"Business prospects Lancashire improving, favour scale down buying."

Bombay Cotton

—:o:—

Bombay, Sept. 19.

The local market opened barely steady at Rs. 339|12 for Broach A.-M. delivery and declined to Rs. 339|4 on seattered selling. At the decline there was better demand and prices steadily advanced to Rs. 340|4. Later on pricee declined on easier Liverpool quotations and closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

Broach A.-M. 338|12.
Oomra D.-J. 301|12.
Bengal D.-J. 244|12.

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Sept. 19.

Sept. 235-70—3.90
Dec. 218.60—1.70
Mar 215.80—0.80

ROOM RATE

Bombay, Sept. 19.

Bengal 247 D/J.
Broach 339 A/M.
Oomra 303 D/J.
Southern 316 Ready.

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, Sept. 19.

100 B Karshandas Sareri 213
100 Nisso and Co. Wun 297
100 Rathi and Co. Shegaon 226
100 Forbes and Co. Muthia 235
100 Ital India & Co. Aligarh 225
100 Do. Khurja 217
100 N. Rajaram & Co. Broach 330
100 Japan T & Co. Khandwa 263-1/2
200 Do. Arvi 268/269
100 K. Devchand & Co. Amraoti 276
100 Ralli Bros. Yeotmal 192
100 A. Damodar & Co. Pulgaon 265
100 Petit Mill Sindh American 280
100 Rubi Mill Lahore 220
100 Lavji Meghji Hingoli 267
100 Do. Senabad 277

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay, Sept. 19.

	1929/30
F. P. Bales.	
Receipts to date 18/9/29	1176000
,, Yesterday do.	36000
Exports to date do.	633000
Stock at Ports 13/9/29	848000
,, Interior 4owns do.	312000
,, Liverpool Supply 13-8-29	753000
Visible Supply 13-9-29	2056000
Quantity in Sight do	1552000

SUGAR MARKET REPORT

Bombay, Sept. 19.

Our Market has ruled steady to-day both in respect of Ready as well as Forward positions with the following closing quotations:—

Fine White Java Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 13/4/6 per cwt.
Transhipment Rs. 8/3 per cwt F.B.H.
Shipment Sept. Rs. 8/1 per cwt F.B.H
Shipment Oct/Dec Rs. 8/1 per cwt F.B.H
Shipment Jan/March Rs. 8/4/6 F.B.H. per cwt F.B.H.
Tone:—Steady.

OILS & CAKES.

(The Tata Oil Mills Com., Ltd.).

Bombay, Sept. 19.

Ex-Godown Bombay.

Filtered Cocoanut Oil Ready Rs. 545/ per ton.

Filtered Mowra Oil Ready Rs. 565/ per ton.

Cocoanut Cake Ready Rs. 145/ per ton.

LINSEED & WHEAT.

Bombay, Sept. 19.

Linseed Sept.	14	0	0
Linseed May	13	10	3
Wheat Sept.	7	6	9
Wheat Jan.	7	15	9
Wheat May	7	13	0

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Sept. 19.

Linseed	15,481 cwts.
Rape Rai and Mustardseeds	198 "
Gingellyseeds	349 "
Poppyseeds	182
Groundnuts	11,511 "
Castorseeds	2,287 "
Rice	74,517
Myrabollams	832 "
Cottonseeds	3,726
Mowraseeds	33 "
Gram	1,149 "
Maize	29 "
Bazree	1,096 "
Coal	1,376 "

LIVERPOOL WHEAT QUOTATIONS.

(Messrs. Thos. Smith & Co.)

Liverpool Sept. 18

Oct. close at 9s 5 1/2d up 7/8d.
Dec. close 9s. 10 3/8d up 1d
Mar. close at 10s. 4 1/8d up 1-1/8d.

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, Sept. 18.

Interest Day to Day Loans 3 3|4 per cent.

Interest 7 Days' Market Loans 4 1|2 per cent.

Bank Bills 3 months 5 1|2 per cent.

Bank Bills 6 months 6 1|8 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills 3 months 6 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills 6 months 6 5|8 per cent.

Money Market

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Sept. 19.

B C Rate T T 1/5 13/16.
B. C. Rate D D 1/5 27/32.

LONDON.—
Banks Selling T T 1/5 27/32 Cash.
Banks Selling D D 1/5 7/8.
Banks Selling T T 1/5 27/32 Sept.
Banks Selling T T 1/6 Jan.
Banks Buying T 8 1/5 7/8 Cash.
Banks Buying D D 1/5 29/32. Cash.
Banks Buying T T 1/5 29/32 25th Sept.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1/6 1/4 Mail
Banks Buying 3 Mos 1/6 1/4 Sept

NEW YORK.—
B C Rate T T 278.
Banks Selling T T 278.
Banks Buying T T 277.

PARIS —
Banks Selling D D 919.
Banks Buying D D 930.
Banks Buying 3 Mos 940.

JAPAN.—
Banks Selling T T 132 5/8.
Banks Buying 60 days 129

HONGKONG.—
Banks Selling D D 133 1/4

SHANGHAI —
Banks Selling D D 154 1/4

SINGAPORE —
Banks Selling D D 156

JAVA.—
Banks Selling D D 89 7/8

CROSS RATE.—
New York/London 4.84 21/32 18th inst.
Shanghai/London 2/3 1/4 19th inst.
Japan/London 1/11 1/2 18th inst.
London/Paris 123.85 18th inst.
London/Belgium 34.875 18th inst.
London/Switzerland 25. 15¼ 18th inst.

****

COTTON OPTION PREMIUMS

—:o:—

Bombay, Sept. 19.

BROACH A.M-1930	DELIVERY
Double Options	Rs. 29 8 0
S/o to call Rs. 400	Rs. 2 0 0
S/o to call Rs. 375	Rs. 4 8 0
S/o to Put Rs. 325	Rs. 9 8 0
S/o to Put Rs. 300	Rs. 3 8 0
S/o to Put Rs. 275	Rs. 1 8 0
S/o to Put Rs. 250	Rs. 0 8 0

****

London/Italy 92.70 18th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady.
Gold £4/4/11 1/2 17th inst. £4/4/11 1/2 18th inst.
Silver London Ready £23/9/16 17th inst. £23/1/2 18th inst.
Silver London Forward £23/5/8. 17th inst. £23/9/16 18th inst.
Silver New York Ready £51 1/8 17th inst. £50/3/4 18th inst.
London Discounts 3 Mos. 5 1/2 per cent 17th inst. £5 1/2 per cent. 18th inst.
London Discounts 6 Mos. 6 1/8 per cent. 17 inst. 6 1/8 per cent. 18th inst.
Imperial Bank Rate 5 per cent. Bank of England Rate 5 1/2 per cent.
Money:—Inter Bank Call 2 per cent. 3 Mos. 3 per cent. 6 Mos 4 per cent. 12 Mos. 4 1/2 per cent.
Tone:—Steady.

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, Sept. 18.

October	18.33	—.07
December	18.65	—.08
Middling Spot	18.23	—.07

NEW YORK.

New York, Sept. 18.

New York 10-55 a.m. (as known in Liverpool at closing time).

October	18.53
January	18.89
March	19.17

New York 11-45 a.m.

October	18.50
January	18.85
March	19.15

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, Sept. 18.

	Bales
Day's Receipts at all U S Ports	36,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	5,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	29,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Sept. 18.

	Opening	Closing
September		9.94 —.01
October	9.92	9.94 —.01
November		9.91 —.01
December		9.97 —.02
January	9.96	9.97 —.01
February		9.99 —.01
March	10.03	10.05 —.01
April		10.05 —.01
May	10.07	10.09 —.01
June		10.08 —.01
July	10.05	10.07 —.01
August		10.02 —.01
September		9.96 —.01
Middling Spot		10.31 plus .03

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

Liverpool, Sept. 18.

	Bales
Sales at Liverpool	8,000
Sales on Speculation	100
Sales of East Indian Cotton	200

BULLION

—:o:—

SILVER.

Bombay, Sept. 19.

London Ready 23/8
London Forward 23/7
China op. 2/3/4; High. 2/3/7, clo. 2/3/5
America cent 50/12
Ready 53/13 plus. 1—14
Bhadra op. 53/10; clo. 53/13
Asho op. 53/9; clo. 53/11
Tej Mandi
Aso 0 14 0
Kartak 1/3/0

GOLD.

Gold Ready 21/7/6
Bhadra 21/7/9
Asho 21/7/9
N. City 21/10/9
N. Manor 21/10/6

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Sept. 18.

October	18.43	—.08
December	18.77	—.06
January	18.81	—.03
March	19.08	—.04
May	19.27	
Middling Spot	18.60	—.10

LONDON GOLD.

London, Sept. 18.

Bar Gold Fine per oz. £4-4-11 1|2.

7s|6d BOOKS

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STOCKS AND SHARES

—:o:—

Heavy Long Liquidation

OVERBOUGHT MARKET

Bombay, Sept. 19.

Cotton Mill shares opened steady at a small rise and initial buying at the opening hardened prices. Somewhat further but later on long liquidation caused a sharp decline in prices. At the opening Bombay Dyeing was quoted Rs. 785|-, Fazal Rs. 605|-, Pearls Rs. 356|4, Century Rs. 336|4 and Kohinoor at Rs. 183|12. The initial buying hardened prices of Dyeings to Rs. 787|8, Fazal Rs. 611|4, Pearl Rs. 360, and Century to Rs. 337|8. Tata Steel Iron Defeds shares opened at Rs. 285|- and improved to Rs. 288|12 and Ordinary after opening at Rs. 72|8 improved to Rs. 73|-. At this level there was heavy long liquidation which caused general weakness. Such a move was anticipated in our yesterday's report and it is essential that a portion of the extensive long interest must be liquidated to maintain the soundness of the market. Now there are many operators who are inclined to look for further rise in values. The Bull operators have preferred to take advantage of the changed mentality of the general public. Closing quotations were as under:—

—:o:—

SPINNING & WEAVING MILLS.

Bombay, Sept. 19.

Ahmedabad Advance (100) 245
Apollo 60 nil 3-4
Assur Veerji (5) nil 1
Barsi (250) 20y 125
Berar Manufacturing (500) 15y 160
Bharat (500) 10y. 78/12.
Bombay Cotton (200) 201 150
Bombay Dyeing (120) 201 xd. 771-4
Bombay Industrial (20) 3.
Bradbury (200) nil 160.
Broach Fine Count 250 nil, 20,
Century 100 332-8
Central India 100, 187.8
Colaba Land Mills 130/10
Crescent 100 97-8
Currimbhoy 250 nil 102.8
David 250, nil 225.
Dawn 250 470.
E D Sassoon United Ord. 0/7/9 0-7-3
Ebrahim Pabaney 200 152-8
Edward Sassoon 200 200 ni 83-12.
Elphinstone 100, 7/8
Fazulbhoy 230 588.12
Finlay 100 10y. 98/12.
Framjee Petit 1000, nil. 180.
Gokak 100, 150/-.
Gold Mohur 100 nil 100
Hindustan 100 6y 1600
Indian Bleaching etc. 100 101 141-4
Indian Manufacturing 1,000 7s 1035.
Indore Malwa 100 12/21 376-4
Jamshed 250 nil 20
Jam Ranji Sughji 1,000, 10y. 1705.
Kastoorchand 100, nil 11-4
Khandesh 1,000 50f 2100
Khatau Mackanji 100 nil 90
Kohinoor 10, 178-2
Laxmi Cotton 200, 10 xd. nil, 1535
Maneckji Petit 1,000 20y 1275.
Madras United 250 7/8i 440
Morarji Gokuldas 100 nil 860
Mathradas 50, nil, 20.
Meyer Sassoon 100 nil 65
Minerva 100 nil 88.
Model Mills Nagpur 250 nil 88-12.
Mysore 50 plus 21 xd. 153/12
New City of Bombay 73.12.
New Great Eastern 200 10y 467 178-2
Osmanshahi 75 2|4y 45.
Pearl 210, 346-4
Phoenix 100, 327-8
Premier 10, nil 2-4
Sassoon Cotton 100 nil 1.
Sassoon and Allience Silk of 65.
Sholapur 1000, 10f. xd. 4505
Simplex Mill 47.8
Sir Shapurjee Broacha 100 nil 7.
Swadeshi 180, 20, 413-12
Tata Mill 25, nil, 32/8.
Vishnu Cotton 500, 2325.
Western India Spinning 1,000 of 900

BANKS.

Bank of India 30/2 xd 99/12.
Baroda 5500 0/8 xd. 77/8
Central 200 xd. 18-10
Estern £5 dd. 90.
Imperial 506, 40f. 1380
Imperial Contributory 125 10f 342-8
Union 5/11, 3.5
P. & O. Bank £10, 10f 125.

CEMENT AND MANGANESE COMPANIES.

Gundi Portland 10/0/9 80f xd. 18-6
Central India Mining 7
Gwalior Cement 88 10f. 100
Indian Cement 278-12
Punjab Cement 100 11-10
Shahabad Cement 10y., xd 150.
Shivrajpur 20 2/1 xd. 19
United Cement 100 6y, 67
Katni Ord. xd. 207-8
Katni Defd. 701-4

RAILWAYS.

Ahmedabad Prantej 400 31/11/6f 805.
Amritsar Patti 3/10/0f xd. 115
Central Provinces 91
Dhond Baramati 100 2/11/6 97-8.
Gujarat 100 2/4/8f 80
Hoshiarpur Doab 100 4/12/6 86.
Larkhana 100 1f 86/8.
Mandra Bhon 90 1/15/2f 68.
Mymensingh 100 2/11/6f 98
Pachora Jamner 100 2|4 8f 85.
Sialkot Narrowal 100 2/4/8 96.
Sara Sirajgunj 100 2/6/9f 83
Sind Light 100 5/7 64.
Tapti Valley xd. 670.
Upper Sind 100 nil 83/8.

ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.

Ahmedabad Electric 100, 6 8y. 135.
Surat Electric O 100 5/7y xd 126-4.
Andhra Valley Ord. xd. 666-4.
Bombay Tram Ord. xd. 140
Tata Hydro Electric 1000 10f xd. 1200
Tata Power 800 nil 610
Karachi Electricity 100 2/4f. 153/12.
Poona Electricity 100 7y 145

PRESS COMPANIES.

Fort 475 10y 130
Harvey and Sabapathy 500 80+30 1200.
Indian Cotton 125 17/8y 218/12
Manmad Manufacturing xd. 287/8.
New Berar 500 70y 860.
New Mofussil 400 30y. 515.
New Prince of Wales 500 20y. 400
Volkart U. P. 50/0/30y 482-8.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

B. I. G. Insurance 10, nil 4
Bombay Life Assurance 20 1/4y 40
Empire of India Life 100 30|52 1905
Jupiter General Insurance Ord. 11/ 11-8
New India Assurance 6y 22.8
Oriental Government Securities Life 100 2050
Vulcan 100 08/0y xd 6/8.
Industrial & Prudential 6 10.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown 199 6y 315
Attock Oil 1, nil, 38.
Belapur Co. 50, nil 16.
Bombay Safe Deposit U. P.
Paid 200, 505.
Bombay Steam Co. Ordy. 215/10 213-2
Burma Uganda 82 nil 27
Burma T Corporation 762-8
Burma Crop. 10 Rs. 10 by 12/2
Indian Radio Ord. 365 Def. 370
Jost Engineering 50, 54/13/8. 172-8.
Kemp 200. 15 196-4.
Mackenzie Saw Mill 100 127/8.
Scindia Steam 12-5
Tata Construction xd. 42-8
Tata Iron Ordy. 71-10
Tata Iron Defd. 279-6

DEBENTURES.

Bombay Telephone 50, 1y 113
Assur. Veerji Mills B. 7 (F- T.) 94.
Bombay Steam T 8 p.c 104.
Kastoorchand Mills T. 7 (F.T.) 80.
Kohincor Mills T. 7 102.
Tata Hydro B 8 108/12.
Tata Steel B. 7 p.c. £104
Tata Power 7 1/2 pc. 103.
Andhra Vlaley B 8, 108/8.
Apollo Mills B, 7/8 F.T. 90

PREFERENCE SHARES.

Tata 1st Pref. 137.
Tata 2nd Pref. 78-8
Andhra Pref. 990
Tata Power Pref. 1075
Tata Hydro Pref. 1080

BOMBAY GOVT. GAZETTE

—:o:—

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Mr. Kalumal Pahlumal, LL.B., delivered over and Mr. Rupchand Bilaram, LL.B., received charge of the Commissioner of Sind on September 9 in the forenoon.

Mr. G. S. Wilson, officiating Inspector-General of Police, Bombay Presidency, is granted leave for eight months from October 15 or the data of relief.

Mr. W. C. Tudor-Owen, I.C.S., on relief, to act as Commissioner, N. D. vice Mr. J. H. Garrett, I.C.S., proceeding on leave.

Mr. A. H. Dracup, acting Collector, Bombay Suburban District, is granted leave for six months from October 9 or the subsequent date on which he may be relieved.

Mr. J. P. Brander, I.C.S., on return from leave, to be Commissioner of Excise.

Mr. Sanzgiri M.B.B.S. (Bom.), L.R.C.P. (Lond.) MRCS. (Eng), to be Honorary Surgeon, Gokuldas Tejpal Hospital Bombay, for a period of five years.

CURRENCY DEPT. ACCOUNTS.

—:o:—

An abstract of the accounts of the Currency Department on 15th inst. is given below:—

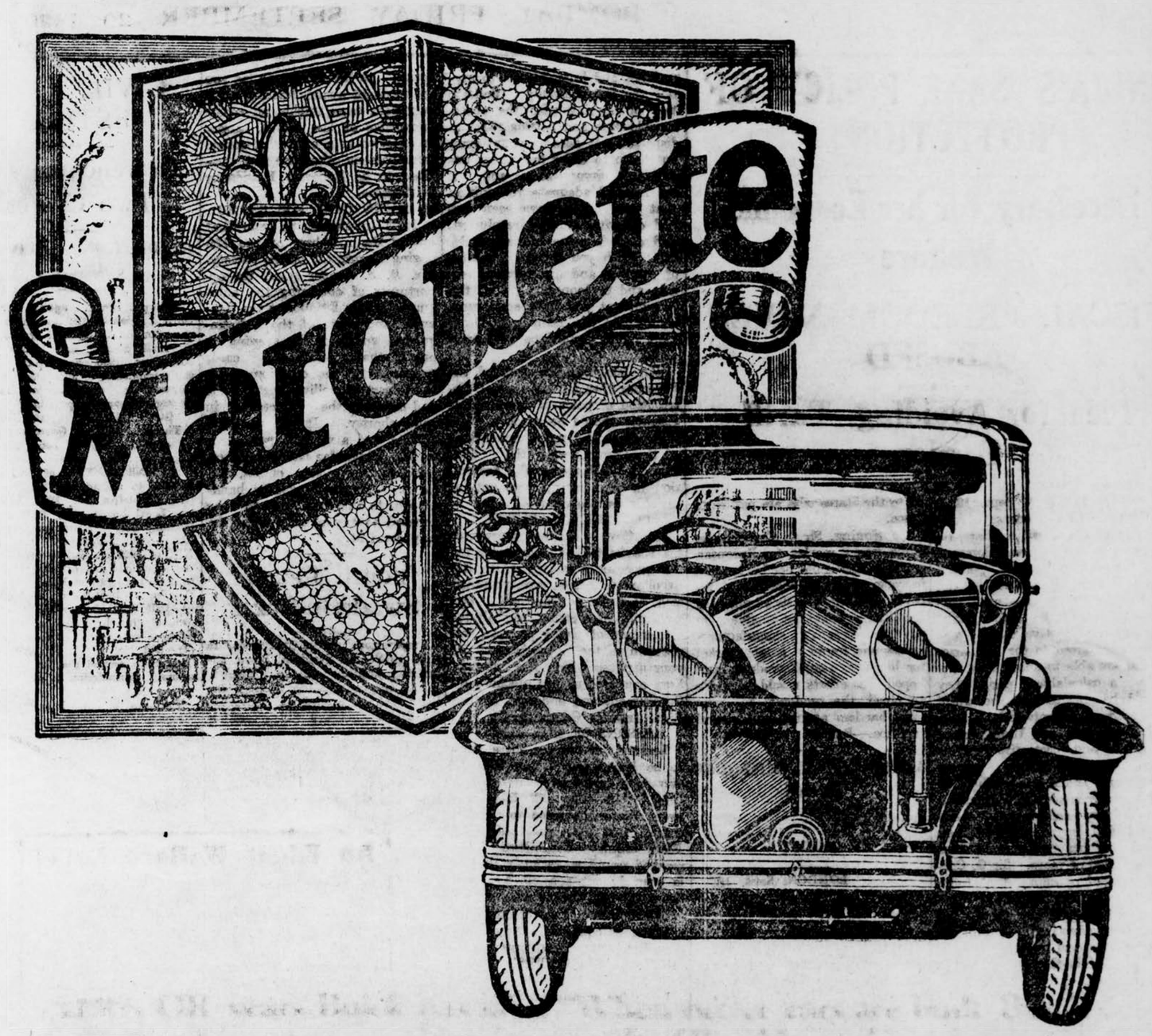
(In thousands of rupees).

Notes in circulation. 185,52,46.

Reserve—coin and bullion:—In India Silver coin 107,48,48. Gold bullion 32,22,33. Silver bullion 4,5084.

Securities (purchase price) in India 39,12,17. In England 2,18,64.

TO-DAY IS MARQUETTE-DAY



FOR years Buick has said: "When better cars are built Buick will build them." Now, as a result of Buick's world-wide success comes the opportunity to build a light six of true Buick quality at a new low price—and Buick has built it—MARQUETTE—backed by General Motors service in India, Burma and Ceylon.

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ANNOUNCEMENT OF GENERAL MOTORS INDIA LTD.

"THE REASON WHY"

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—My attention has been drawn to the leaderette which appeared in your issue of the 17th instant under the captain "The Reason Why." I cannot help admiring your high "national" indignation at the absence of Mr. Mody and myself on the occasion of the voting on Pundit Motilal's adjournment motion. The Assembly has been considering at every session very vital all-India questions and all the representatives have not been present in Simla or Delhi on each occasion. You know well that Pundit Motilal Nehru, the leader of the Swaraj Party, was not present at the commencement of the present session of the Assembly. Many Nationalist members have also been often absent. As far as I remember you have never in the past regarded it as your duty to write in the strain you have adopted in regard to the absence of Mr. Mody and myself. You seem to imply that having been in Simla we have been conspicuous by our absence "at the time of voting." Such criticism emanating from you in regard to the members of the Assembly who do not belong to your school of politics is intelligible enough, but if you had taken the trouble to make enquiries you would have found that I had to leave Simla in consequence of an attack of fever with digestive complications and was in Poona when the adjournment motion was discussed in Simla.

When you refer to Bombay representatives I do not know whether you refer to the representatives of Bombay City or of the Bombay Presidency. I may take it that you cannot be so ignorant as not to know that I am not representing Bombay City in the Assembly. If your remarks are intended for representatives of the Bombay Presidency it is curious that you have not a word to say in regard to Bombay Presidency representatives present in Simla and voting against the adjournment motion.

I trust in all fairness you will publish this letter in as prominent a place in your paper as was occupied by your leaderette.—Yours, etc.,

FAZAL I RAHIMTOOLA.

Poona, Sept. 18.

(We very gladly publish Mr. Fazal Ibrahim Rahimtoola's letter and very much regret the cause of his absence from Simla, though Mr. Fazal does not tell us whether, had he been present in Simla, he would have voted for Pundit Motilal's adjournment motion. Whenever divisions have been taken on important national issues, we have never failed to draw attention to the abstention of popular representatives from them. We are not concerned about those who have no claim to be regarded as popular representatives, whatever the constituencies from which they are elected.—Editor "Bombay Chronicle.")

INDIA'S CLAIM ON EAST AFRICA

—:o:—

Under the auspices of the Muslim Students' Union a meeting will be held on Saturday the 21st instant, at 6.30 p.m. in the Union Hall, Marina Mansion, Chowpatty, when Mr. Biharilal N. Anantani (member of the East African Deputation) will speak on "India's Claim on East Africa" Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas will preside.

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET

New York, Sept. 18.

Coffee Fair Rio (No. 7 quality) Spot 15 3/4

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, Sept. 18.

Rozario Santa Fe per 63 lb Cargoes 45/9 Loading Sellers.
Barletta Russe per 63 lb Cargoes 45/3 Sept-Oct Shipment Sellers.
Wheat South Australian Parcels 48 Afloat to U K Paid.
Wheat Choice White Karachi Parcels 47/9 Afloat to Liverpool Sellers.

LONDON METALS

London, Sept. 18.

Copper Braziers £97 1/2.
Yellow Metal £72.
Spelter Hard Indian Brands £22 1/4.
Corrugated Sheet 24 gauge £13 3/8.
Tin English Ingots £204 3/4.

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The Bombay Chronicle

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BOMBAY FRIDAY SEPTEMBER 20 1929

INDIA'S SANE POLICY OF PROTECTION

Necessary for her Economic Welfare

FISCAL FREEDOM NEVER ABUSED

—:o:—

Plea for Avoiding Tariff Barriers

LONDON, Sept. 18.

Geneva.—In the course of discussion of the Tariff holiday resolution in the Second Committee, Sir Geoffrey Corbett pointed out that the Indian Tariff system was primarily for revenue purposes; though after a full public enquiry a protective tariff was sometimes given to the industries which are able to show that within a calculable period they would be able to face the world competition unprotected. Such cases were few, and India desired to avoid high protective tariffs even for a limited period. Therefore, India was unable to support any resolution, or participate in any conference which would bind her to refrain from increasing her customs duties for a period of years. Sir G. Corbett was of opinion that India ought to be represented on the proposed Preparatory Coal Conference to advise as to which aspects of the coal questions should be included in the agenda of the International Labour Office Conference of 1930, if matters to be considered extended to non-European countries.

INDIA'S SANE POLICY.

Sir G. Corbett said India's policy of protection was sane and moderate and was necessary for her economic welfare.. She had never abused her fiscal freedom and there was no reason to expect her to fetter that freedom now. He welcomed the proposal that all States should participate in the final tariff conference whether they are parties to the tariff truce or not; because, though it was too early to say whether India would accept the invitation to it, such a conference would have suffered from the enforced absence of India had it been limited to the States who are parties to truce.

Continuing, Sir G. Corbett said India was a market for European goods which could not be ignored in considering the economic recovery of Europe. He emphasised that India would be unable to pay for Europe's manufactures unless she found a fair market for her agricultural produce, and hoped that efforts would be made to check the tendency to raise tariff barriers against agricultural produce.—Reuter.

MANDATES COMMISSION'S WORK

—:o:—

SIXTH COMMITTEE ADOPTS REPORT

LONDON, Sept. 18.

Geneva.—The Sixth Committee has adopted the report on the work of the Mandates Commission with a resolution renewing the expression of confidence in the work of the Commission, expressing profound regret for the recent events in Palestine and complete confidence in the enquiry instituted by the Mandatory Power; trusting that order will be speedily restored with a view to preventing recurrence of similar incidents, and hoping that the institution of mandates will continue to pursue the idea of civilisation.

SLAVERY.

It has also adopted the report on slavery with a resolution postponing further consideration of the British proposal to revive the temporary commission on slavery, and urgently requesting the States, which have not yet ratified or acceded to the Slavery Convention of 25th September 1926, to do so.

"HOLDING ALOFT THE BANNER OF ORDER"

—:o:—

HONORARY MAGISTRATES AS THEY SEE THEMSELVES

DINNER TO GOVERNOR AT WILLINGDON CLUB

His Excellency Sir Frederick Sykes was the principal guest at the dinner given by Mr. Ishwardas Laxmidas, President of the Society of the Honorary Presidency Magistrates of Bombay in the Willingdon Sports Club on Thursday night. After the toast was proposed, Mr. Ishwardas Lakhmidas, the president in requesting the Hon. Presidency Magistrates to drink to the health of the principal guest of the evening made a lengthy speech in which he paid compliments to the Governor for his remarkable work in restoring Law and Order during the recent riots.

Next to the Governor, praise was showered upon Hon. Mr. J. E. B. Hotson, the Home Member, who, he said, had proved more than equal to the exacting work of the riot and acquitted himself well of the trust and confidence reposed in him by the Government.

AS THEY SEE THEMSELVES.

Speaking for the Honorary Presidency Magistrates, he said:

"SENTINELS OF PEACE."

"I beg your leave to assert without fear of contradiction, that the members have been found equal to the task and readily responded to the call of duty. The memory of those frightful days is so green in our mind and many of you will recollect that you were posted in places of danger and anxiety as sentinels of peace. The position of the Members of the Bench in these times, was an anomoly and regardless of the danger that threatened them every minute, they stood the test in their posts for countless number of hours. Oftentimes, the Police Force with them was inadequate as against the riotous mob that swelled with lightning rapidity, and I can picture to myself the inconceivably delicate task of arguing with the unreasonable mob and getting them to disperse. It became your grim duty also to order fire under unavoidable circumstances and it has received adequate recognition that your duties have been carried on with courage, resolution, and a high sense of responsibility. With you it was a matter of sacrifice and disinterested service, and in cooperating with the Government you have endeavoured to hold the Banner of Order aloft under conditions of grave peril."

Mr. Ishwardas then urged the Governor that fair and equal distribution of posts of Hon. Magistrates should be made by Government as the recommendations of the Committee of the Hon. Presidency Magistrates' Association in that regard were not invariably carried out:—

GOVERNOR'S SPEECH.

The Governor after expressing his thanks to Mr. Ishwardas for the generous words in which His Excellency's health was proposed said "I welcome this early opportunity of meeting you all together and of giving personal expression to the appreciation of your services which has already been conveyed to you officially by Government and endorsed by the Riots Inquiry Committee".

LESSONS OF THE RIOTS.

Lessons, of course, there were to be learnt and I hope that if ever such troubles recur—which God forbid—they will find us even better prepared to meet them. But the report of the Riots Inquiry Committee has reached us all so recently that it is scarcely yet possible to say where we may be able to derive assistance from it. Some of its suggestions concern the Honorary Presidency Magistrates.

HON. MAGISTRATES' CONVENIENCES.

In so far as any of these matters have not been dealt with already, you may be sure that they will receive the most careful and sympathetic consideration. Some changes have already been agreed upon: for instance the Commissioner of Police has undertaken for the future to provide conveyances and escorts for magistrates in transit to and from the riot area, and the Chief Presidency Magistrate has, I understand, undertaken to arrange for their food out of his grants. The need of instructions for the guidance of Honorary Presidency Magistrates while on duty with the military forces was already realized, and I think that when such instructions are published you will find that your position and duties are made sufficiently clear. You will, however realize that magistrates accompanying the police or the military are not themselves part of the armed force, and the essence of their position is that they represent the Civil power. They are not therefore expected to carry arms when on duty, although, as you know, their position already enables them to obtain licences for such firearms as may be suitable for use in private life. When they are escorted to and from the scene of action, I hope they will have nothing to fear personally.

TRIAL OF CRIMINAL CASES.

One or two other points of a more general character have been referred to by Mr. Ishwardas, and I was interested to bear the views which he put forward on behalf of your Society. I appreciate your wish that greater use should be made of your services as magistrates. I may tell you that Government are quite alive to the congestion of work in the Criminal Courts of Bombay City and the suggestion that the difficulty might partially be solved on the lines you suggest has not escaped notice. At the same time, as you are no doubt aware, hearing more important cases implies an expert knowledge of law which cannot be expected as a matter of course from persons otherwise well qualified to be Honorary Presidency Magistrates.

A MENU CARD FOR RS. 201.

It is interesting to note that one of the members of the Managing Committee of the Society, Mr. B. S. Cooper seized the opportunity of obtaining the autographs of His Excellency the Governor and some of the distinguished guests of the evening on one of the artistic menu cards prepared for the occasion, with the object of selling the same and donating the proceeds in some charity. It was not difficult to find a ready purchaser, for Mr. Ishwardas Lakhamidas offered to pay a sum of Rs. 201 for it. This sum will be handed over to His Excellency to be donated to any charity which he may deem fit.

Youth League Swadeshi Bazar

—:o:—

Preparations are in full swing to hold the Second Swadeshi Bazar under the auspices of the Bombay Youth League at Madhav Baug. The Bazar will be opened on Saturday the 21st instant and will continue till October.

In view of the various new attractions that are to be introduced there has been an unprecedented demand for stalls and many applications have been rejected for want of accommodation.

A daily charge of entertainment programme has been arranged—and the organisers are determined to see that the Bazar will be still greater success than the previous one.

BOMBAY YOUTH LEAGUE.

—:o:—

Principal T. A. Kulkarni of Nasik College will have a conversational meeting at the Congress House at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) when he will talk on "Rural Reconstruction of India".

All the members are requested to attend.

LITTLE CZARS OF SCHOOL

—:o:—

RAM MOHAN SCHOOL STUDENTS PREVENTED FROM HOLDING JATIN MEETING.

The students of the Ram Mohan English High School, Prarthana Samaj, Girgaum, were astir yesterday owing to the action of the Superintendent, Mr. Sohoni, regarding the proposed meeting of the students in honour of Jatindranath Das. The students had previously arranged to have a meeting in the morning with Miss Kapila Khandvalla, B.A. in the chair. But the moment the Superintendent of the School, Mr. Sohoni got scent of the intended meeting he was up in arms against the student-organisers of the meeting and wanted to penalise all studens who would take part in the meeting. The Principal's chief objection to the students holding the meeting in the school was that his consent was not taken beforehand. Mr. Sohoni and Mr. Phadnis, the Headmaster both were determined in preventing the holding of the meeting within the school building

The students, one and all, both girls and boys over 500 in number, emptied the classes immediately to protest against the high-handed action of the Superintendent and Headmaster of the Ram Mohan English High School. Over and above this, the authorities have warned the students that punishment would be inflicted on the ring leaders of the movement. The students will decide to-day (Friday) what action to take against the school authorities who have failed their attempts to honour Jatin Das.

CIVIL ESTIMATES

—:o:—

Retrenchment of Two Crores

RESOLUTION IN BOMBAY COUNCIL

The provisional agenda for the third Session of the Bombay Legislative Council to be held at the Council Hall, Poona, on Monday, the 30th Sept. 1929, at 2 p.m., contains important legislation which Government are anxious to push through as early as possible.

GOVERNMENT BUSINESS.

There are four Government bills all except the last being for the second reading.

(1) Bill No. XVII of 1929 (A Bill further to amend the Bombay District Municipal Act, 1901, the Bombay Local Boards Act, 1923, and the Bombay City Municipalities Act, 1925)—Second Reading. (2) Bill No. XIX of 1929 (A Bill to provide for the establishment of Borstal Schools in the Presidency of Bombay)—Second Reading. (3) Bill No. XXI of 1929 (A Bill for safeguarding life and property in the Presidency Area in times of emergency—Second Reading. (4) Bill No. XXII of 1929 (A Bill further to amend the Bombay Revenue Jurisdiction Act, 1876).—"First Reading."

The third of these bills, namely the "Goonda" bill is likely to provoke a heated controversy on the floor of the House. This bill has emerged from the Select Committee with very few alterations.

PRIVATE BUSINESS

There are 14 non-official bills on for the first reading. Two of these which seek to amend the Land Revenue Code will most probably be withdrawn in view of the legislation promised by Government. Eleven more private bills will be introduced during the next session.

There are over 200 resolutions given by no less than 22 members of non-official members. The following resolution of which the notice is given by no ten than 22 memers of the Council has attained great importance in view of the fact that it has obtained the first place in the ballot.

This Council recommends to Government to effect retrenchments in the civil estimates to the extent of two crores of rupees."

The resolution is the result of the publication of a memorandum by the Government of Bombay regarding the financial condition of the Presidency.

As usual Mr. J. C. Swaminarayan tops the list with no less than 54 resolutions to his credit. He is closely followed by Mr. W. S. Mukadam with 43 resolutions.

Mr. F. G. Ginwalla has obtained permission to ask the following question during the next session.

ENROLMENT OF LEGAL PRACTITIONERS.

(a) Will Government be pleased to state whether any rules and principles have been laid down by the Chief Justice and other Judges of of the High Court for dealing with applications for enrolment as Pleaders, Advocates or attorneys, and if so what they are?

(b) Are Government aware that one Mr. Y. J. Meherally is a Bachelor of Law of the Bombay University and that he applied to the Chief Justice and other Judges of the Bombay High Court for enrolment as a Pleader of the Bombay High Court, through the Bar Council?

(c) Are Government further aware that the application for enrolment was recommended by the Bar Council but the same was refused by the Chief Justice and the Judges of the High Court?

(d) Will Government be pleased to state why his application for enrolment as a Pleader of the Bombay High Court, was refused by the Chief Justice and Judges of the High Court, inspite of the recommendation of the Bar Council.

Akola celebrated Ganpati immersion with enthusiasm. More than 15,000 people took part in the procession which began exactly at 12 p.m. and with full and continuous music terminated at 6 p.m. The police helped the processionists to some extent, but the different Akhadas and mainly the youths of the city managed the whole procession peacefully

HIS HUMBLE TRIBUTE TO JATIN'S MARTYRDOM

—:o:—

Dr. Alam Resigns From Punjab Council

LAHORE, Sept. 16.

Dr. Alam has addressed the following letter to the President, Punjab Legislative Council, intimating his resignation.:—

"My conscience revolts at my presence in the Legislative Council of a Province the Government of which has allowed an Indian youth to die of hunger strike in the noble cause of elevating the status of political prisoners and I hereby beg to resign from membership of the Punjab Legislative Council. I do believe that if circumstances permit some good may be derived from the work in Indian Legislatures for nation-building and redress of people's grievances, notwithstanding those handicaps which bar our way.

NOT PREPARED TO SIT WITH HANDS BOUND.

But the position in the Punjab Council as it stands to-day is simply hopeless. It is only when the Punjab voters learn the value of their vote that I can be of any use to them in the Council. I shall strive for it and hope an awakening in the people of this Province in the near future. But in the meantime it is extremely painful for me to sit helplessly in a Legislative Council and see that the fundamental rights of Indians are being ruthlessly crushed by the present system of Government. The sooner I am out of this position the happier shall my conscience feel for it. I must frankly confess that if the Nationalist Party in the Council possessed sufficient strength I would not have taken this step, but realising the weakness of the Members of the above Party I belong to, and an unsympathetic attitude of most of the other members of the Council, I am left with no other option at present.

HIS HUMBLE TRIBUTE TO JATIN.

The most courageous stand of Jatin Das in elevating the status of political prisoners in India, demands adequate.

mands adequate support in his noble cause from every Indian and if I cannot give him that support in the Punjab Council in an effective way, I must quit it immediately. I know that it is no sacrifice on my part and I am only doing my duty, but my resignation from the Legislature of a Province where Mr. Das breathed his last in the interest of his motherland may constitute a very humble tribute to his services and this is the most I can do for his cause in my capacity as a Member of the Punjab Legislative Council.

PREPARRE TO GIVE ACCOUNT OF YOURSELF.

In taking this action I had no time to consult anyone else, excepting my own conscience and I leave it to the members of my own Party as well as the other members of the Punjab Council to follow the dictates of their own conscience. Let me however, remind them through you that the time is approaching fast when the people will take account from their representatives and the elected members may in their own interest be pleased to

With an apology to the members of my Party and to my constituency as well, for my inability to consult them on account of the emergent nature of this step and with an expression of gratefulness to you Sir, for that fairness which you showed to me during the Council deliberations, I am yours, etc."—Free Press.

MORE STUDENT'S DEMONSTRATION.

—:o:—

TO HONOUR MARTYR OF FREEDOM.

A huge demonstration of about 2,000 school boys of Bombay was organised on Thursday to honour the memory of the late Jatin Das. The Elphinstone High School, J. J. School of Art and Fort and Proprietary High Schools were entirely closed for the day. The boys led by Messrs. Meherally, Alwa and Engineer collected near Esplanade maidan at 11 a.m. Speeches were delivered exhorting the boys to follow the example of Jatin Das and be real and active patriots.

Though Jatin was dead, they said, he still lived in the heart of the nation. They had no cause to be despondent at his death but, thank God, they had a Jatin in India whose death would create hundreds and thousands of other Jatins. The boys then formed a procession and went near "Times of India" office shouting "Jatin Das-ki-Jay" and thence turned back and went to the Secretariat where again speeches were made.

INCREASE IN THURSDAY'S ATTENDANCE.

—:o:—

Thursday, (19th Sept.)

The Secretary, Bombay Millowners' Association writes:—

"The attendance has increased to-day to 1,26,883.

AT SURAT.

—:o:—

(From a Correspondent.)

SURAT, Sept. 19.

Mr. Mchanlal Cho-Bhawala moved a resolution expressing sorrow at the death of Jatin Das before a largely attended meeting of the students of the Surat College. The meeting was held in one of the college-rooms and was attended by the members of the staff moving the resolution Mr. Chobhawala delivered a speech in which he referred to the insult hurled at the greatest of Indians in foreign countries.

AT ITARSI.

—:o:—

(From a Correspondent).

ITARSI, Sept. 19.

Itarsi observed hartal yesterday in memory of Jatindranath Das. In the evening a procession started from Kheddar Bundar with Jatin's portrait. A mass meeting was held at Gandhi Chowk, Lala Arjunsingh presiding. Mr. Onkardutt exhorted the people to embrace the Congress creed.

AT ALLAHABAD.

—:o:—

ALLAHABAD, Sept. 18.

Eloquent tributes were paid by Hindu and Muslim members alike, at a meeting of the Allahabad District Board held this afternoon, to the memory of Jatin Das.

The Board adjourned its meeting as a mark of respect to the memory of the deceased after recording a resolution of Allahabad's sincere and profound sorrow at the untimely death of Jatindra Nath Das.—Free Press.

SIR K. V. REDDI LEAVES SANATORIUM

—:o:—

CONVALESCING AT FRIEND'S HOUSE

LONDON, Sept. 18.

Durban.—Sir K. V. Reddi left the sanatorium to-day. The latest bulletin states that Sir Kurma had removed to a friend's house at Umgeni to spend his convalescence. He is now free from danger; but requires a long rest and further medical attention.—Reuter.

ESHAM ELAHI TAKEN TO LAHORE

—:o:—

CALCUTTA, Sept. 18.

It is learnt that Esham Elahi charged under Sections 302 and 120-B I.P.C. and Section 20 of Arms Act was produced before the Chief Presidency Magistrate. Bail was refused and he was directed to be taken to Lahore to-night.—Free Press.

Printed and published for the "Bombay Chronicle" Company Limited by SORAB PALONJI [illegible] PADIA, edited by SYED [illegible] LAH BRELVI, at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Hari Building, Old Custom House Road, Bombay.